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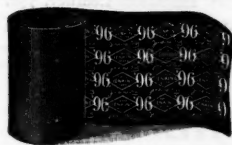
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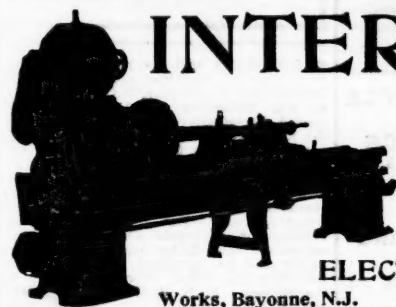
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1908.

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A clue to the motives of Brazil in ordering the building of great battleships in British shipyards may be found in the plans of the Brazilian government engineers for the construction at Rio Janeiro of the greatest dock system in South America, if not in the whole Western Hemisphere. These plans call for about ten miles of docks, in addition to the two miles already provided for. The idea is that the additional docks shall consist at first of three great piers built at a distance of 1,115 feet from each other. Completed, these docks will have a frontage of 62,320 feet, or about twelve miles. The additions planned will cost about sixty-five million milreis, or about nineteen million dollars. The rapidity with which the tonnage of the city has been growing is the excuse for these great docks. Now only about four and two-thirds miles are required to handle all the tonnage of the port, but at the present rate of increase it is calculated the new dockage facilities will soon be needed. For the three years previous to 1903, the average tonnage was only 1,595,000, but the average from 1903 to 1905 was 2,007,630. The docks now being constructed in Rio Janeiro are owned by the Federal government, but they will be leased to private parties, who will manage and control them under government regulations for a fixed rental. A nation that is going so extensively into the improvement of the docks at its chief port may be expected to be looking forward to great strides in home navigation, and if so it is only natural she should appreciate the value of an adequate navy, and after constructing the finest docks in the hemisphere, should wish to have somewhat of a naval standing among the nations. Already in our columns we have spoken of the probable drift of Japanese immigration to Brazil, and this prophecy we find confirmed by the report of Consul Gen. George E. Anderson, who writes to Daily Consular and Trade Reports of Washington to the effect that the authorities in Rio Janeiro are preparing for the reception of 500 Japanese families per annum as immigrants under an arrangement with the Japanese government and emigration companies. The state is to sell these immigrants lots of land from thirty-seven to fifty acres at the rate of about \$5 an acre for the best land. The immigrants can farm the land in any way they choose, but it is expected they will be mostly rice farmers and will effectually introduce Japanese methods of rice culture, developing the rice industry in Brazil, for which the climate is said to be very favorable.

We have received a letter from a member of the Medical Reserve Corps, expressing the pleasure with which he read the editorials in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Oct. 24 on the work of the Army in dealing with forest fires and other local calamities. He asks that mention be made of the American National Red Cross, which was reincorporated in 1905 and placed under government supervision. The society has for its board of consultation Brig. Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly, Surgeon General, U.S.A.; Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, U.S.N., and Surg. Gen. Walter Wyman, Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. The chairman of the central committee is Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A. There are now only 10,000 members, a number that naturally restricts its field of usefulness. Until such time as it can equip itself with hospital and other supplies and have its own personnel trained to care for the sick and injured, it is compelled to ask for the service of those who are connected with the Army, particularly members of the Medical and Quartermaster's Departments. In the two last issues of the Red Cross Bulletin are full details of the methods used in caring for the sufferers of the Mississippi cyclone. It cannot be expected, as we have before said, that municipal or state authorities can so equip themselves that they will be able to give the prompt assistance

which could be furnished by a central organization. It is therefore the aim of the American National Red Cross to be so efficiently organized that it will be recognized by all as the medium through which the sympathy and charity of the public can reach those who are suffering. The annual dues are \$1, which, should the membership number 1,000,000, would give the organization sufficient funds to meet almost any contingency. It would also be placed in a position where it could augment the Army and Navy Medical Departments in time of war. "For these reasons the claims of the society cannot be lightly considered by anyone in the Service, and it would seem that for us to ignore its existence by a passive relation toward it, is not showing that spirit which I have personally found to exist among those connected with the Army and Navy, who, I know, desire to give value received for all favors shown and who are in sympathy with every movement which tends to save life and relieve suffering." We invite the attention of our correspondent and of others interested in Red Cross work to an article in our issue of Nov. 7 (page 254), in which was reviewed Major Raymond's essay on Red Cross Organization, explaining Japan's methods by which a million and a half dollars are raised annually for Red Cross purposes.

As giving point to the difference between civil and military views of obedience, we take occasion to refer to a complaint made to us concerning the public school teachers of New York city, by one interested, as every good citizen should be, in the improvement of our common schools. He informs us that, although more than two years ago a regulation was adopted by the School Board prohibiting the collection of money from teachers for "gifts" to their superiors, this rule has been disregarded by the teachers. We are acquainted with the person who was directly responsible for the adoption of this regulation. When he heard of the practice of levying tribute on the teachers for "gifts," he recalled the section of the regulations of the U.S. Navy, prohibiting collections for testimonials. He made a copy of it and gave it to a friend who was a member of a district school board. This member had it passed by his board, and it went on up to the General Board, which practically adopted it, as tending to improve discipline and to prevent petty tyranny. This rule was as drastic and comprehensive as the Navy and Army regulation on this subject, and members of the Service know how specific that is. Notice of the adoption of this rule was sent to all the teachers, but it was not long before the old practice was flourishing as before, and the teacher of small pay and hard work had to contribute from her scanty earnings for a "gift," or often run the risk of being black-listed by other teachers who were interested in winning the favor of the principal. We have heard of one case where a man principal has received so many "gifts" from his subordinates that he gleefully shows visitors to his home a room furnished with these presents, which range from a Morris chair to the books on the shelves. In contrast to this disobedience among those whose first duty is to teach obedience to children, is the loyal compliance with the Navy regulation since its adoption years ago. We know of no case in which either the spirit or the letter of the rule has been violated in the Navy. This is another evidence of the wholesome effect of military discipline. If our teachers had been brought under a discipline that was based upon obedience to law, the present contempt for authority might not be witnessed in the schools of the metropolis.

Writing from the Philippines some time ago, an officer of Infantry said: "When a person can stand in front of a number of infantry officers and shake his finger in their faces and tell them that not one of them can get before the Service in the Service papers to present his side of a question then at stake because he (the person making the statement) controls and censorizes everything that is published relative to the question referred to above, it is time to stop reading editorials, etc., and read nothing but the news." We do not know what is to prevent "a person" from standing in front of Infantry officers and making any statement he thinks proper, but so far as the statement here spoken of may be supposed to have reference to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, it is absolutely without foundation in fact. At no time, and under no circumstances has anyone had any censorship over the columns of this paper except its editor, who has always shown himself in favor of the freest discussion of Service subjects. Our theory is that the military establishment of the United States is in all of its departments ridiculously below the requirements of the country. Hence we are always willing to present arguments for the increase or improvement of any integral part of the Army or Navy, but not at the expense of some other. A comparison of the Services as they are to-day with what they were years ago shows how much has been accomplished, thus and how intimately what has been done is associated with suggestions first made through the columns of this paper. Much more remains to be accomplished and we believe that the logic of circumstances will compel a material and steady increase of the Army as well as the Navy. To this end let us have harmony and co-operative action.

In reviewing the long, active and brilliant life of Charles Eliot Norton, companion of Longfellow, Emerson and Lowell, who died on Oct. 21, the Boston Transcript said that he came into his widest national fame in 1898 by his violent denunciation of the war with Spain. He

delivered addresses predicting an unfortunate fate for the Republic as a penalty for having undertaken a colonial policy. His attitude aroused the opposition of life-long friends, even Senator Hoar feeling called upon to rebuke him, which he did in a heated public address. The aged litterateur lived long enough to chew the cud of bitter reflection as he recalled his utterances of 1898. That a person of his feelings should have entirely changed his views at his age and recanted the opinions of a decade before is hardly to be believed, but one may hope that the dimming eyes of his last days saw a cheerier prospect for the future of his country as he learned of Cuba's peaceful elections for the presidency of a real republic and of the steps toward self-government, which the Filipinos are making through their legislative assembly. If amid the noise of war, the reverberations of Dewey's guns, and the clamor of political partisans, his prophetic ear in '98 had been able to hear the sound of the gavel calling a Philippine Assembly to order before the lapse of ten years; if he could have seen a civil government almost entirely in the hands of the native population, and American military control shrunk to the dimensions of an Archipelago police force, perhaps he would have been spared many bitter and baseless fears and his friends would not have been called upon to apologize for or condemn his prophecies of evil.

Army and Navy surgeons will be interested in the opposition of the New York Medical Journal to the scheme to form a national department of public health, with the head officer a member of the President's cabinet. It considers the cabinet already too unwieldy, and believes there is no need for anything more extensive than a bureau. It calls attention to the present admirable Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, charged with the main duties that would properly belong to any bureau of public health, excepting the registration and collection of vital statistics, a work the Bureau of Census is well able to carry on. It seems to our medical contemporary that national health functions must of necessity be to some extent distributed among several bureaus, and it is unable to see what would be gained by merging them in some new bureau. This service has done so exceptionally good work that it has been recognized by the American Public Health Association, which, at its recent Winnipeg meeting, asked for the utmost support for that bureau.

Under recent general orders from the War Department the garrison in the Hawaiian Islands, which now consists of the headquarters and Company A, 1st Batln. of Engrs., and Companies E, F, G and H, 20th Inf., will be increased by the addition of the headquarters and band and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, of the 5th Cavalry. These troops will sail for the Island of Oahu from San Francisco about Jan. 5, 1909. Other changes in the order which we published in part in our last issue, and which will be found under our Army head in full this week, are as follows: Troops E, F, G and H, 5th Cav., go to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; headquarters and Troops F and G, 8th Cav., go to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and Troops E and H, 8th Cav., to Fort Apache, Ariz. The headquarters of the 3d Squadron of the 3d Cavalry and two troops from that organization, to be designated by the squadron commander, will go to Fort Wingate for station.

Major General Weston, U.S.A., commanding the Philippines Division, has issued a circular of 125 pages, which gives a complete list of maps, tracings of which are on file in the office of the Chief Engineer Officer, Philippines Division. Blue prints of all these maps are on file in the Map Department of the Military Information Division, Office of the Chief of Staff, Manila, P.I., and are available for distribution from the Military Information Division as provided in Pars. 4 and 5, G.O. No. 9, c.a., these headquarters. The collection of maps is an interesting one and includes the routes taken by many officers in exploring, campaigns, practice marches, etc. Sketches of the country, posts, etc., are also in the collection, which represents a vast amount of work.

The board of officers appointed to select officers from the Army to fill vacancies in the General Staff for the current year having finished its work and the selections having been approved, the announcement is made that the following officers are to serve in the capacity named: Major E. A. Root, 19th Inf.; Major H. D. Todd, jr., C. A.C.; Capt. Mason D. Cronin, 25th Inf.; William S. Graves, 20th Inf.; Jesse McI. Carter, 14th Cav.; Benjamin I. Simmons, 4th Inf., and Johnson Hagood, C.A.C. It is understood that one officer selected for duty with the General Staff declined. The officer stated that he not only preferred duty with his regiment, but thought the experience was far more valuable to him.

The Quartermaster's Department has entered on the purchase of polo ponies for use at Army posts, the contractor having failed to furnish the horses that were specified. The government will buy in the open market after very careful inspection. It was this week reported that there had been gathered at various points in eastern California upward of 400 ponies and the work of inspecting and choosing has begun. These ponies will be supplied to Army posts as rapidly as they are inspected and purchases are made. The amount of the government purchases will be 337, that being the number out of 500 on which the contractor failed.

The Army and Navy Union is circulating a petition to be sent to Congress, in favor of the retirement of petty officers and enlisted men of the Navy after twenty-five years' actual service. It points out that the enlisted men of the Army and Marine Corps are allowed double time while serving in our insular possessions, when computing the thirty years' time, which entitles them to be placed on the retired list. The enlisted men of the Navy have no such allowances, but are required to serve thirty years' actual service before they can retire. This, it is believed, prevents many good men from re-enlisting. Only a little over two hundred enlisted men of the Navy are on the retired list, while several thousand soldiers and marines have been placed on the retired list since it was created. Representative Bates introduced in the House on March 16, 1908, a bill, H.R. 19361, providing for twenty-five-year retirement in the Navy, and the present petition urges that this bill be passed. It received a favorable endorsement from the Bureau of Navigation. The War Department did not favor a proposed bill, also introduced by Representative Bates, providing for twenty-five year retirement for the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, with the abolition of the double time credit for insular service, believing that the double time credit is an inducement to re-enlistment, and that with its retention thirty years is not too long a period of service for retirement. This, the Army and Navy Union urges, is an injustice to the enlisted men of the Navy, who if they do not receive double time for insular service should be allowed to retire after twenty-five years.

The Weekly Inter Ocean and Farmer of Chicago recently published an illustrated account of the "Uncle Sam's Crack Marine Corps Rifle Team," giving pictures of the Herrick trophy, of the entire team, of Gun. Sergt. John W. Hingle, and of the team at the 1,000 yard range at Sea Girt and at the 600 yard line at Camp Perry. Referring to the fine work of the team captain, Capt. William C. Harlike, U.S.M.C., both for his expert supervision during the national matches and for his watchfulness at the preliminary matches at Williamsburg, Va., and Sea Girt, the Chicago paper said: "Captain Harlike has many friends in this part of the country, having recently been in charge of the Marine Corps recruiting station district of Illinois and Wisconsin."

Sergt. P. J. Keegan, U.S.A., recruiting officer at Little Rock, sends us a lengthy clipping from the Arkansas Gazette, in which the son of Tennessee's governor, who was discharged for alleged defect of hearing three days after enlistment, writes in a spirit of contempt of "Army life" as viewed by himself. Our correspondent is justly indignant at the manner in which the Service is ridiculed, and in an answering article says: "The statement of young Patterson that he did fake the medical examination is in itself a pure and simple case of fraud, which is punishable by a sentence of a United States District Court, which in this case should be done, as a grand climax to his three days' enlistment in the Army, if the writer wishes to call his three days' probation an enlistment."

After witnessing Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell's march around the lines at the review of the 13th New York in Brooklyn on the evening of Nov. 12, an observer of military training said: "It would be a good thing if General Bell could establish and teach a class of National Guard officers in the art of walking. He stepped out in a brisk, vigorous, springy way that would bring joy to the heart of Weston, O'Leary or other famous walkers. Contrast with the shuffling, heavy, stiff gait so often noticed in officers, General Bell's movements were a positive delight. Hereafter when General Bell is to review a militia regiment, the orders of the C.O. should contain a paragraph to this effect: 'Officers and enlisted men are directed to note attentively the walking of the Chief of Staff.'"

Sensible argument that of the Louisville Times in favor of rifle practice in the public schools, when it says that such practice "will, in time, train a body of citizens fitted for some more practical duty than that simply of dying for their country in the event of war. The Russo-Japanese war proved that the Lord is not only on the side of the stronger battalions, but that there is something resembling divine partiality to the side which shoots straight. In spite of the commonly accepted theory, accurate shooting of a high power rifle does not come by intuition."

Recruiting for the Navy at the Baltimore recruiting office, we are told by the Sun of that city, is increasing at a rate that warrants the belief that in another month there will be more applicants for service in the Navy than can be accepted. Such a state of affairs makes it possible for the recruiting officers to be extremely particular in selecting men, and we are assured that the recruits coming from the Baltimore district are physically perfect.

As shown by the recently published temporary roll-call of the House of Representatives for the 61st Congress, it will consist of 219 Republicans and 172 Democrats, a total of 391, as against a total of 389 in the House during the last session, of whom 223 were Republicans and 166 Democrats. The result is a net loss of four from the Republican side and a net gain of six on the Democratic side, the discrepancy being due to present vacancies.

The Austrian battleship *Erzherzog Franz Ferdinand*, launched on Sept. 30, will have a displacement of 14,457 tons. The total weight of her armament will be 3,070 tons. Her designed speed is 20.5 sea miles, and she will be propelled by two vertical four cylinder triple expansion engines. Both engines will give at 133 revolutions per minute, 20,000 i.h.p.

The pack prescribed in Cavalry Drill Regulations, 1902, is unsatisfactory to officers of Cavalry from many points of view, which have from time to time been represented to the War Department. The broken pack appears to be preferred.

Manila is now in the enjoyment of good drinking water, her new water system, which has been three years in process of construction, having been put in operation on Nov. 12.

ENGLAND AND UNITED STATES AS ALLIES.

In the imagination of Percival A. Hisslam, the widely known British nautical writer, looms large the necessity for an alliance between the United States and England, by which Great Britain may be spared the cost of living up to her old-time two-power standard. The sudden rise of Germany and Japan into the rank of first-class naval powers furnishes the key to the arguments put forth by Mr. Hisslam in the current United Service Magazine, London. It was not so difficult a matter for Great Britain to keep up her two-power supremacy, when the possible scene of naval conflicts was the Atlantic Ocean, but the entire aspect of the question is changed by entrance of the Pacific Ocean into the field of probabilities. Taking from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL its term of a "two-ocean standard," the English writer sees a growing demand in the United States for a fleet capable of dealing at the same moment with Germany in the Atlantic and with Japan in the Pacific. Under these circumstances he proposes to impose upon us the responsibility of looking after the Pacific Ocean while England assumes the role of our defender, as well as her own, in the Atlantic. The request that we should entrust our fortunes in the East to England's present assurances of good will somehow reminds us of Esop's fable of the wolf, which by a long course of discreet conduct so won upon the confidence of the shepherd that he entrusted the flock to the keeping of the wolf, with a result which earlier experience might have led him to anticipate.

Mr. Hisslam appeals to us on the ground that there are as good arguments for the two-ocean policy of the United States as can be advanced for the two-power standard of Great Britain. Either this standard or that advocated by Rear Admiral Evans of twenty-four battleships in each ocean would involve the United States in an enormous expenditure. To attain the desired strength in 1920 and at the same time to replace the obsolescent units America would have to lay down five battleships every year between 1909 and 1917, in addition to the necessary small craft. This would compel the United States to assume the cost of maintaining as large a navy as Great Britain.

The rise of Japan has put both England and the United States in a new position as to naval power. Each is equally interested in the new situation. Both lead the other nations in the importance of Pacific possessions.

Assuming that the two Anglo-Saxon nations are neither jealous nor distrustful of each other, Mr. Hisslam argues that the time has arrived when each can help the other to solve the great problems of naval defense with which they stand face to face. At the end of ten years the United States and Great Britain would be spending twice as much as they would need to spend in securing the maintenance of peace, merely because of the failure of their respective governments to take advantage of the fact that each is striving after the same ends in the same way and for the same reasons. The unity of the interests of the Anglo-Saxon nations is shown by the enthusiastic reception given to Admiral Sperry's ships in Australia.

There never has been a more auspicious moment than the present, says Mr. Hisslam, for the institution of a movement for the naval co-operation of the two English-speaking powers. This could be done by applying to the sea, the principle of "spheres of influence" so familiar in land demarcation. European sea-peace would be maintained by England, and Asiatic sea-peace by the United States. While the details of such a scheme would need much adjustment, the main idea would be that the American warships should be massed in the Pacific and the British in the Atlantic. Such an agreement would embrace more than ships. A staff of British officers would accompany the American ships and vice versa. The British docking establishments at Hong Kong and in India would supplement the deficient dock systems of the United States in the Pacific. Mr. Hisslam doesn't claim originality for his idea, recalling that Captain Mahan, U. S.N., more than ten years ago, said that it would be to the interest of both powers and the world in general if the two nations should act together on the sea. Then he could not see how such a compact could be forced, but now the strength of Japan and the importance of the Pacific Ocean make need, not force, the instrument for bringing about this co-operation on the sea.

Mr. Hisslam has omitted one detail from his plea which might be urged with force, and that is that in its possession of the Dominion of Canada, Great Britain has a territorial interest in the Western Hemisphere second only to that of the United States, and therefore can claim the Atlantic Ocean as being doubly a sphere for its influence, the British Isles lying on the eastern shore and Canada on the western shore of the same ocean. The United States has not such a double interest in the Atlantic, its nearest approach to that condition being in the Pacific, with California and the adjacent littoral washed by the big ocean on one shore and the Philippines on the other, with the Hawaiian Islands in the middle.

It may be argued that it is the very proximity of Canada that makes possible controversies disturbing the friendly relations of the United States and Great Britain, and since not a hundred years has passed since the Dominion was invaded by American troops, it is not to hold too pessimistic a view of the future, but rather to estimate properly the weakness of human nature to take that war into consideration in determining the chances of friction between the two countries. Contiguity of territory more than once in the world's history has been the cause of war, and by that sign one might expect more trouble from England than from Germany, were it not that a common language and literature form the strongest of bonds between nations and make probable an intimacy of relation denied to nations separated by the barrier of differing tongues. It is precisely that drawing together which is inherent in a common language that has given rise to the dream, the vision of a great Anglo-Saxon Federation or Brotherhood, in whose mighty hands would easily lie the fixing of the world's peace and the framing of ideals of international amity and concord.

The treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Japan will expire in 1915, hence it is only right that England should consider Japan in her calculations for the future in the matter of sea supremacy. Mr. Hisslam advances several reasons why Japan will not care to renew the alliance. The principal one is that in 1912 Japan will be strong enough on the ocean to make dependence on any foreign power unnecessary, and leave her free to pursue a go-it-alone policy. Of his reasons for believing that England will not look with favor upon a renewal of the alliance, is the reception given to the American Battleship Fleet in Australia. That precludes Great Britain's taking any action in future Pacific alliances without consulting the antipathies and prejudices

of her Australian colonies. The receptions to Admiral Sperry's fleet were a political demonstration of such magnitude that the whole trend of future diplomatic arrangements as to the Pacific Ocean may be affected. No Imperial government in its future Pacific alliances could venture to ignore the feeling called forth by the American battleships, and Mr. Hisslam makes this statement with an almost oracular solemnity: "The cruise of Admiral Sperry's squadron has definitely proved that a continuance of the Anglo-Japanese treaty after its present term of existence will be impossible."

LINEAL VERSUS REGIMENTAL PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

If the contention of the Chief of Staff and the late Secretary of War is true, that readjustment of rank based upon original date of entering the Service, for lieutenant colonels and majors of the line, is necessary "for the sole purpose of promoting the greater efficiency of the Army," why, may it be asked, should not such a measure apply with equal force to colonels of the line, and to general officers and officers of the staff departments?

If length of service is to be the only factor governing rank, by what law of justice and equity should it be applied to one class of officers and not to all?

If we are to have readjustment, let us have real equity in the matter and not a mockery applying only where it will benefit a few and leaving the general principle out in half.

To illustrate, let us take the list of general officers and arrange them according to their original entry into the Service, and then compare this list with the order in which they now rank. We will find it both instructive and amusing, and of all the glaring inequalities of promotion that have ever affected the Army at any time in its history, we will find the most unjust in the list given below. The date of entry into service refers to the officer named in the middle column:

MAJOR GENERALS.		
As they now rank.	As they would rank if readjusted.	Original date of entering the Service.
1. Wood.	1. Weston.	Aug. 9, 1867.
2. Weston.	2. Duvall.	June 15, 1869.
3. Grant.	3. Barry.	June 15, 1877.
4. Bell.	4. Bell.	June 14, 1878.
5. Duvall.	5. Wood.	Jan. 5, 1886.
6. Barry.	6. Grant.	Feb. 18, 1901.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.		
As they now rank.	As they would rank if readjusted.	Original date of entering the Service.
1. Funston.	1. Potts.	March 7, 1867.
2. Carter.	2. Myer.	Dec. 6, 1867.
3. Bliss.	3. Morton.	June 15, 1869.
4. Mills.	4. Thomas.	June 15, 1869.
5. Edgerly.	5. Hodges.	Nov. 17, 1869.
6. Pershing.	6. Edgerly.	June 15, 1870.
7. Myer.	7. Kerr.	June 15, 1870.
8. Thomas.	8. Brush.	June 12, 1871.
9. Morton.	9. Smith.	June 13, 1873.
10. Hodges.	10. Carter.	June 13, 1873.
11. Wotherspoon.	11. Bliss.	June 16, 1875.
12. Potts.	12. Wotherspoon.	March 20, 1879.
13. Brush.	13. Mills.	June 13, 1879.
14. Kerr.	14. Pershing.	July 1, 1886.
15. Smith.	15. Funston.	April 1, 1901.

If a law should be passed based upon length of service, and readjustment for all, we would then have, upon the promotion of the brigadiers, Potts and Myer ranking Duval, Morton, Thomas, Hodges, Edgerly, Kerr, Brush, Carter, Smith and Bliss, in the order named, would jump Barry. Wotherspoon and Mills would rank after Bell, and every one of the brigadiers would jump Wood but Pershing and Funston, and Pershing would eventually come in ahead of Grant, while Funston would bring up the rear.

But let us go to the staff departments, omitting the general officers at the head of these departments from consideration, taking only the colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors, arranged in the same manner as the list of general officers:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
Colonels.		
As they now rank.	As they would rank if readjusted.	Original date of entering the Service.
1. Heistand.	1. Simpson.	June 16, 1875.
2. Andrews.	2. Andrews.	June 15, 1876.
3. Simpson.	3. Heistand.	June 14, 1878.
4. McCain.	4. Kerr.	June 11, 1881.
5. Kerr.	5. McCain.	June 14, 1885.
Lieutenant Colonels.		
1. Brodie.	1. Alvord.	June 13, 1882.
2. Alvord.	2. Ladd.	June 15, 1884.
3. Ladd.	3. Brodie.	Feb. 15, 1905.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
Colonels.		
As they now rank.	As they would rank if readjusted.	Original date of entering the Service.
1. Crowder.	1. Dudley.	June 15, 1870.
2. Dudley.	2. Crowder.	June 11, 1881.
Lieutenant Colonels.		
1. Carbaugh.	1. Carbaugh.	June 13, 1882.
2. Hull.	2. Hull.	Feb. 2, 1901.
3. Dunn.	3. Dunn.	Feb. 2, 1901.
Majors.		
1. Dodds.	1. Dodds.	June 13, 1879.
2. Porter.	2. Bethel.	June 12, 1889.
3. Goodier.	3. Winship.	May 8, 1901.
4. Morrow.	4. Porter.	May 27, 1901.
5. Bethel.	5. Goodier.	June 18, 1901.
6. Winship.	6. Morrow.	July 1, 1901.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.		
Colonels.		
As they now rank.	As they would rank if readjusted.	Original date of entering the Service.
1. McCauley.	1. Pope.	June 15, 1868.
2. Clem.	2. Pullman.	June 15, 1869.
3. Patten.	3. McCauley.	June 15, 1870.
4. Pullman.	4. Clem.	Jan. 23, 1872.
5. Pope.	5. Ruhlen.	June 14, 1872.
6. Ruhlen.	6. Patten.	Oct. 15, 1875.
Lieutenant Colonels.		
1. Miller.	1. Jones.	June 17, 1867.
2. Jones.	2. Sawyer.	Nov. 11, 1867.
3. Robinson.	3. Robinson.	June 15, 1869.
4. Von Schrader.	4. Miller.	June 14, 1872.
5. Sawyer.	5. Von Schrader.	Oct. 1, 1873.
6. Stevens.	6. Stevens.	June 15, 1877.
7. Hodgson.	7. Hodgson.	June 11, 1881.
8. Bellinger.	8. Littell.	June 13, 1883.
9. Littell.	9. Bellinger.	June 15, 1884.

Majors.

1. Bingham.	1. Baxter.	June 15, 1877.
2. Devol.	2. Cruse.	June 13, 1879.
3. Cruse.	3. Devol.	Sept. 1, 1879.
4. McCarthy.	4. McCarthy.	June 1, 1883.
5. Knight.	5. Bingham.	Oct. 10, 1883.
6. Carson.	6. Knight.	June 15, 1884.
7. Baxter.	7. Carson.	June 14, 1885.
8. Zalinski.	8. Baker.	July 1, 1886.
9. Wood.	9. Williamson.	June 12, 1887.
10. Baker.	10. Slaven.	June 12, 1887.
11. Williamson.	11. Zalinski.	Feb. 11, 1889.
12. Slaven.	12. Schofield.	March 8, 1889.
13. Stanley.	13. Wood.	June 12, 1889.
14. Schofield.	14. Yates.	Aug. 1, 1891.
15. Yates.	15. Stanley.	June 12, 1895.

SUSTINEMENT DEPARTMENT.

Colonels.

1. Dravo.	1. Allison.	June 12, 1871.
2. Smith.	2. Dravo.	June 15, 1876.
3. Allison.	3. Smith.	June 14, 1878.

Lieutenant Colonels.

1. Brainard.	1. Eastman.	June 13, 1879.
2. Davis, G. B.	2. Davis, G. B.	July 1, 1886.
3. Kniskern.	3. Kniskern.	July 1, 1886.
4. Eastman.	4. Brainard.	Oct. 22, 1886.

Majors.

1. Krauthoff.	1. Gallagher.	June 15, 1884.
2. Hart.	2. Ruthers.	Aug. 4, 1884.
3. Davis, A. M.	3. Wilkins.	June 12, 1887.
4. Gallagher.	4. Hart.	June 11, 1888.
5. Ruthers.	5. Krauthoff.	July 31, 1891.
6. Wilkins.	6. Davis, A. M.	June 11, 1892.
7. Stivers.	7. Cole.	June 11, 1892.
8. Cole.	8. Edwards.	June 11, 1893.
9. Edwards.	9. Stivers.	Feb. 2, 1901.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Colonels.

1. Comegys.	1. Smith.	July 1, 1875.
2. Tucker.	2. Comegys.	Feb. 18, 1881.
3. Smith.	3. Tucker.	Feb. 21, 1882.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Colonels.

1. Blunt.	1. Heath.	June 15, 1868.
2. Heath.	2. Lyle.	June 15, 1869.
3. Lyle.	3. Rockwell.	June 15, 1870.
4. Rockwell.	4. Blunt.	June 14, 1872.
5. Birnie.	5. Birnie.	June 14, 1872.
6. Baker.	6. Baker.	June 14, 1872.

Lieutenant Colonels.

1. Mitcham.	1. Mitcham.	June 17, 1874.
2. Bruff.	2. Clark.	June 16, 1875.
3. Clark.	3. Bruff.	June 16, 1876.
4. Hobbs.	4. Hobbs.	June 14, 1878.
5. Benét.	5. Gibson.	June 13, 1879.
6. Gibson.	6. Benét.	June 12, 1880.
7. Babbitt.	7. Lissak.	June 13, 1882.
8. Lissak.	8. Dunn.	June 13, 1883.
9. Dunn.	9. Babbitt.	June 15, 1885.

Majors.

1. Thompson.	1. Thompson.	June 13, 1882.
2. Wheeler.	2. Wheeler.	June 12, 1887.
3. Peirce.	3. Peirce.	June 11, 1888.
4. Burr.	4. Burr.	June 11, 1888.
5. Ruggles.	5. Ruggles.	June 12, 1890.
6. Horney.	6. Montgomery.	June 12, 1890.
7. Montgomery.	7. Horney.	June 12, 1891.
8. Dickson.	8. Fuller.	June 12, 1891.
9. Fuller.	9. Dickson.	June 11, 1892.
10. Jamieson.	10. Jamieson.	June 11, 1892.
11. Hoffer.	11. Hoffer.	June 11, 1892.
12. Hoffer.	12. Morton.	June 11, 1892.
13. Morton.	13. Rice.	June 12, 1893.
14. Williams.	14. King.	June 12, 1893.
15. Hoff.	15. Jones.	June 12, 1894.
16. Tschappat.	16. Williams.	June 12, 1894.
17. Rice.	17. Hoff.	June 12, 1894.
18. King.	18. Ames.	June 12, 1895.
19. Ames.	19. Tschappat.	June 12, 1896.

The Engineer Corps would have but one change. Major Fitch would jump Majors Sanford and Chittenden, making him number three, instead of number 5.

The Signal Corps would likewise have only one change. Saltzman would jump Fitch.

It will thus be seen that every department would be affected except the Inspector General's and the Medical, and the inequalities of promotion exhibited are quite as glaring as anything to be found in the line.

It is not claimed that these lists are absolutely correct, but they are sufficiently so for the purpose of comparison. What the Army needs is, first, a law providing that all general officers of the line shall be selected from colonels of the line. Second, that general officers be promoted lineally, and, third, a law prohibiting general officers of the staff departments being assigned to duty in command of the line under any circumstances.

Laws on these lines would forever bar the cruel injustice and inequality of promotion that has existed for several years, and would, in a measure, restore some of that peace and confidence to the Service which existed prior to the Spanish War, and which are now lacking in every troop, company, battery and regiment in the Army.

The line should get together and see to it that House Bill No. 16502 is so amended as to include every officer in the Army, and to have stricken from this bill that portion which reads: "Provided, further, That any officer who has made a mutual transfer from any staff department to the line of the Army, shall for the purpose of promotion, take the lineal position in the arm of the line in which now commissioned that would have been held under the provisions of this act by the officer with whom he transferred."

LINE OFFICER.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDER S.A.W.

The following admissions to the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War have been reported to the national council of the Order:

To the New York Commandery: Frederick L. Benton, surgeon, U.S.N.; A. Drum Porter, lieutenant, U.S.V.; Burt D. Whedon, lieutenant, U.S.V.; Anthony W. La Rose, lieutenant, U.S.V.; William S. Conrow, lieutenant, U.S.V.; Walter B. Porter, lieutenant, U.S.V.; Robert E. Hall, late lieutenant, U.S.N.; George K. McGunnigle, captain, U.S.A.; Henry C. Davis, lieutenant, U.S.M.C.; Henry Morrell, lieutenant, U.S.N.; Harvey Garrison, lieutenant, U.S.V.; Bloomfield Usher, lieutenant, U.S.V.

To the Massachusetts Commandery: Samuel Hammond, late ensign, U.S.N.; David P. Henry, captain, U.S.V.; Patrick B. Murphy, chaplain, U.S.V. To the Penn-

sylvania Commandery: Thomas S. Crago, captain, U.S.V.; Charles H. Speckman, captain, U.S.V.; Thomas Whitson, captain, U.S.V.

To the Illinois Commandery: Louis C. Roberts, late ensign, U.S.N.; Orval P. Townsend, captain, U.S.V. To the Connecticut Commandery: Charles F. Newton, captain, U.S.V. To the Ohio Commandery: George A. Garretson, brigadier general, U.S.V.; Edwin P. Brewer, major, U.S.A.; Moses R. Doyen, major, U.S.V.; George P. Barker, major, U.S.V.; Charles C. Weybrecht, major, U.S.V.; Charles E. Stroud, captain; Charles Becht, captain, U.S.V.; Joseph H. Miller, lieutenant, U.S.V.

To the California Commandery: Charles Kern, lieutenant, U.S.V.; George K. Smith, lieutenant colonel, U.S.A.; Tullio A. Rottanz, captain, U.S.V.; Henry T. Ferguson, captain, U.S.A.; Al. P. O'Brien, captain, U.S.V.; Lieut. Col. William J. Fife, U.S.V. To the District of Columbia Commandery: William H. Beck, colonel, U.S.V.; M. Emmett Urell, major, U.S.V.; Charles M. Forrest, captain, U.S.V.; Francis B. Wheaton, lieutenant, U.S.V.; Frederic S. Hodgson, captain, U.S.V.; J. H. Mittondoff, late lieutenant, U.S.N.; Wilson B. Strong, lieutenant, U.S.V. To the Michigan Commandery: Frank J. Hecker, colonel, U.S.V.

JAPANESE HYGIENE AND SURGERY.

The much vaunted hygiene and surgery of the Japanese in the last war engaged the pen of Major Chas. E. Woodruff, Med. Corps, U.S.A., in the New York Times of Oct. 18. A study of the Japanese war reveals to him little or nothing new in medical matters. What the Japanese had they borrowed from Europe and much of it originated in the American Army. He personally inspected the field equipment of a Japanese regiment six weeks before the outbreak of war and found it pitifully inadequate, far inferior to our own. He also inspected a Tokio military hospital and found it primitive in every way.

The disastrous results of the Spanish war were foreseen. He says that as early as 1893 at the Medical Congress in Washington he called the attention of the military surgeons to our utter lack of preparation for war. Major Woodruff points out that before 1898 the public applauded military surgeons who in the investigation of soldiers' diseases incidentally benefited the civilian, but not a word was said of those who worked so hard and patiently to put the Medical Department on a war basis. The name of Walter Reed is known in every intelligent household, but that of Greenleaf is never heard, though both did valuable work in making war less deadly. There has come a change and now every medical officer has one absorbing study, that of preventing disease among soldiers, but a few are still working along the old lines, investigating disease itself and its cure, work which should properly be left to institutes and laboratories.

The "baseless assertion" that there was a phenomenal reduction of sickness in Manchuria as compared with all previous wars, astonished even the Japanese themselves. In a lecture in Tokio in December, 1906, Lieutenant General Koike, director general of the Japanese Army Medical Service, said that the Japanese had 236,223 sick enough in Manchuria to go to the hospital. Of these 27,158 were infectious. These figures show a dreadful amount of sickness. Even among the home troops there were 97,850 serious cases admitted to the hospital. One-fourth were beri-beri, a preventable infection which to the Japanese is what typhoid is to our soldier. The number of deaths from disease has never been divulged and only an estimate is possible. It is said there were 47,387 killed in battle, and that of 173,425 wounded, only 11,500 died of their wounds—a total of 58,887 violent deaths. Then it is stated the deaths by disease were 37 per cent. of this number, 21,788, or 1,037 per month of hostilities. Our medical military attaché reports that the percentage was 46, not 37, and that would bring the monthly deaths to 1,290—and we do not know whether it includes the deaths at the home camps. We can also well doubt that only 11,500 died of wounds, for they generally approximate the number killed outright, and therefore the monthly death roll will be much larger than 1,290.

In the Spanish war the deaths in the American Army from disease were 513 a month. It has been said seriously that as our deaths by disease were eight times those by bullets and the Japanese deaths by disease were only one-third those by bullets, therefore we had proportionately twenty-four times the death rate they had. In the Spanish war less than eleven per cent. of the soldiers saw a battle. Eighty-nine per cent. did not get a chance to be killed by Spanish bullets. No wonder the deaths by wounds were only one-eighth of those by disease.

The engagements about Port Arthur were veritable shambles, where whole regiments were wiped out. "Movements were ordered which would not be permissible in an American general. As far as we know, the Japanese deaths by wounds were higher than in any other modern war. Our military attaché reported that in the Japanese army there was a marked neglect of the commonest laws of hygiene. The beri-beri record was a disgrace, for the navy had eliminated it by cleanliness or good feeding." There is no question in the mind of Major Woodruff that the Japanese results were much better than the Russian. It is calculated, he says, that they had only one-third of the sickness of the Russians and one-half of the loss by disease. The Japanese plans were almost identical in principle with those issued from the office of Surgeon General Sternberg in 1898, plans which the "free-born American citizen soldier" ignored. These recommendations of General Sternberg were just ten years in advance of what New Yorkers are just learning, for he strongly urged protection against flies.

The reason the Japanese did not have a higher death rate through their neglect of hygiene is explained by the fact that the Japanese are of a sturdy peasant race, different from the anemic office boys who in 1898 flocked into our Army, and that they are practically immune to many conditions fatal to Europeans. The stories of Japanese surgeons being sent to the front with the scouts to analyze water and label wells as good or bad were ridiculous fiction. Major Woodruff ironically observes that the Japanese soldier who is disabled by sickness loses caste as having done an unpatriotic thing, but the American soldier who ignores sanitary orders and is thus disabled is regarded as a hero. He compares the anxiety of the Japanese to drink only boiled water and the attitude of a certain Artillery officer prominent in the Santiago campaign who loudly boasted that he did not drink boiled water or carry out any other "ridiculous sanitary recommendations." He died six months later in the Philippines of typhoid. The press made him one of our "martyred heroes" and his widow is now drawing a pension. A lieutenant of Infantry posi-

tively refused to obey orders and be vaccinated and died of smallpox in 1903 in the Philippines.

The fact that our campaigning was done in a tropical climate in 1898 makes it unfair to compare unfavorably the disease conditions in both wars. If the Russians and Japanese had fought in a tropical climate there might be a different story to tell. In Manchuria the cold weather kept down the fly plague and the troops were on the move, thus avoiding the poison of permanent camps. American soldiers could not have endured the Manchuria campaign on either side. The exertions would have been impossible and in addition we need better sanitation. What the Japanese and Russians survived would have been fatal to us.

Major Woodruff says the military surgeons were not wholly to blame for the conditions in the Spanish war. Before that time they had clamored for the recognition of mild cases of typhoid which had received other names, such as "mountain fever," etc. When the war came, the civilian physicians suddenly thrown into the Service refused to recognize the typhoid nature of the mild cases and in some volunteer regiments fifty per cent. were wrongly diagnosed. In the British, Japanese and American armies typhoid is considered contagious and the army sick rate for this disease is less than half that of men of equal age in civil life. Major Woodruff says that the real sore spot is the lack of any voluntary organization among the medical officers themselves, such an organization as the Infantry and the Cavalry have.

The claim made by Major Woodruff that the Japanese sanitation was superior to that of the Russians is not borne out by Dr. Koerting's review in Roths Jahresbericht of an exhaustive article by Follenfant, a military observer in the Manchurian war. Both armies, says this expert, accomplished extraordinary results in hygiene, the Russians excelling the Japanese, according to Follenfant's and Koerting's opinions. Their general health was better and the death of the wounded less in proportion. The Russian surgeons were better than the Japanese. Toward the end of 1904 Follenfant found in the Manchurian army cases of typhus and typhoid and anthrax, but no dysentery, cholera, plague or wound diseases. This was confirmed by Colonel Hoff, U.S.A., and Dr. Schaefer, of Germany, both companions of Follenfant.

PRISON SHIP MARTYRS MONUMENT.

Impressive military and civic ceremonies in the presence of an enormous crowd of spectators marked the dedication of the monument to the Prison Ship Martyrs at Fort Greene Park, Brooklyn, N.Y., on the afternoon of Nov. 14. President-elect William H. Taft made a special trip from Hot Springs, Va., to deliver the principal oration of the day. Mr. Luke E. Wright, Secretary of War, presented the monument in behalf of the national government, and Gov. Charles E. Hughes made the speech of acceptance on behalf of the State of New York.

The parade, of which Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, N.G. N.Y., was grand marshal, assisted by Lieut. Col. George A. Wingate, A.A.G., was splendidly managed, and the large body of paraders, comprising some 10,000 men, passed the monument without any annoying delays. The police arrangements were also admirably carried out. It was anything but complimentary to the National and State forces, however, and other bodies ordered out to parade, that no one was assigned by the monument committee to review the column. The officers and men forced to devote an entire day to the parade marched by the monument while the speech-making was going on, and the grand marshal was the only person who officially witnessed the passage of the fine body of troops, which comprised the largest gathering that has appeared in many years. It seems an inexcusable blunder that troops should be asked to participate, and then so little thought of them that no dignitary be selected to review them. The column took up the march at one o'clock p.m., from Bedford and Division avenues, and the line of march was along Bedford avenue to Lafayette avenue, to South Oxford street, to DeKalb avenue, to Raymond street, to Willoughby street, to St. Edward's street, and thence diagonally across the Plaza, where General Roe, turning out of the column and leading the grand stairway leading to the monument, reviewed the column as it passed between him and the foot of the stairway. Troop A, Major O. B. Bridgman, and Troop C, Major C. I. DeBoise, who acted as escort to General Roe, were massed immediately in the rear of the latter and formed a very pretty background. General Roe's staff consisted of the following: Chief of staff, Lieut. Col. George A. Wingate; aides, Lieut. Col. W. W. Ladd, Gilford Hurry, N. B. Thurston, William H. Chapin, John N. Stearns, jr., George W. Bunnell, jr., William G. LeBoutillier, Frederick T. Leigh, Capt. Louis M. Greer and Capt. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Over a sidewalk and up a bank and through trees was not the best of ground for a "passage," but the troops made it in excellent shape under the circumstances, and their appearance was exceptionally good. The overcoats proved to be very comfortable in the chill air, but in numerous cases looked as if they had been in service since the Civil War. In some organizations, we are informed, the overcoats have been doing duty for about twenty-five years. The 8th and 9th Regiments, although coast artillery commands, still carry the infantry color, and the 13th Coast Artillery also needs a new color, designating it as "Coast Artillery," instead of "Heavy Artillery." Whoever is responsible should see to it that regiments are at least properly designated on the colors they carry. It's bad enough for them to lack necessary clothing.

One troop of Squadron A, and the troops of the Regular Army, through a blunder, broke into column of fours and squads, respectively, right at the monument, instead of maintaining their formation of platoons and companies until beyond the grand marshal. The Regular troops, before breaking into column of squads, also marked time right in front of the reviewing officer, and this and the fact that they broke into the wrong formation spoiled their appearance.

After General Roe and escort arrived at the monument the remaining organizations passed as follows:

Companies of U.S. Coast Artillery from Forts Hamilton, Wadsworth, Schuyler, Totten and Hancock, and the 12th Infantry from Fort Jay. Col. William H. C. Bowen, 12th Inf., was in command.

The Navy contingent consisted of marines and bluejackets from the U.S.S. New Hampshire, and the navy yard, Brooklyn, under command of Capt. Cameron McG. Winslow. The latter and his staff were mounted, and tacked around Brooklyn's crooked streets in fine shape. Their appearance on horseback was quite a novelty.

The National Guard passed in the following order: Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith commanding; 1st Co., Signal Corps, Capt. H. Godet as escort to General Smith; 22d Engineers, Col. Walter B. Hotchkiss; Brig. Gen. David E. Austen, Chief of Coast Artillery; 9th Coast Artillery, Col.

William F. Morris; 8th. Col. Elmore F. Austin and 13th Coast Artillery, Lieut. Col. Charles O. Davis.

First Battalion of Field Artillery, under command of Major David Wilson, consisting of 1st Battery, Capt. John F. O'Ryan; 2d Battery, Capt. Lansford F. Sherry, and the 3d, Capt. Chauncey Matlock. Field Hospital, Major W. S. Terberry.

Then followed Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy and staff, 2d Brigade, comprising the 2d Signal Corps, Capt. A. W. J. Pohl, as an escort; 23d Regiment, Col. W. A. Stokes; 14th Col. John H. Foote, and the 47th, Col. Henry C. Barthman.

The 1st Brigade of Manhattan, under command of Col. Daniel Appleton, 7th Regiment, followed the second. Then came the 7th Regiment, under Lieut. Col. W. C. Fisk; the 69th, Col. Edward Duffy; the 12th, Col. George R. Dyer, and the 71st, under the command of Col. William G. Bates.

The 1st Naval Battalion, under command of Comdr. Andrew Kalbas, and the 2d Battalion under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Ford, brought up the rear of the military portion of the parade. Then followed the Old Guard of New York under Major Stadler; the veterans of the 23d Regiment, under command of Gen. O. B. Frothingham; three Grand Army posts, the Tammany Society and a delegation from the United Boys Brigade. The Veteran Corps of Artillery of the state of New York, was assigned to guard duty at the monument during the dedicatory ceremonies. A detail from the 3d Battery fired a salute of twenty-one guns at the unveiling of the monument.

An especially historic feature of the parade was a banner carried in the parade incidental to ceremonies conducted for the prison ship martyrs in 1808, just 100 years ago, and which is now the property of Mrs. H. C. King, wife of General King, U.S.V. This banner at the close of the parade occupied a conspicuous place in the speakers' stand, and James Elkins Cleveland, of the 47th Regiment, a grandson of the man who carried the banner in the parade 100 years ago, was detailed by Col. Henry C. Barthman, commanding the 47th Regiment, to guard the banner at the stand.

Some of the National Guard organizations from Manhattan after the parade was dismissed came very nearly being lost in Brooklyn and more than one organization marched several miles toward Cypress Hills or Coney Island before they discovered that they were marching away from their home station instead of to it.

One of the most reliable recent accounts of the life on board the prison ship Jersey is to be found in Everett T. Tomlinson's "In the Hands of the Red-Coats," which gives a striking picture of the heroism and suffering of the great body of men who died for their country amid the horrors of that loathsome prison ship. It is published by Houghton, Mifflin Company, New York.

FIRST ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

By orders from the War Department Capt. Farrand Sayre, 6th Cav., and Capt. Geo. Van Horn Moseley, 5th Cav., U.S.A., were ordered to accompany the 1st Cavalry, Ill. N.G., on a practice march from Chicago to Fox Lake, Ill., between July 20 and 29, 1908, inclusive. The reports of these officers to the War Department on this march show that Illinois may pride itself on having the finest cavalry regiment in the service of any state. We believe that no other state has so complete a cavalry regiment, and there is certainly no militia cavalry regiment so efficient. New York has no regiment of cavalry, its efficient cavalry force being organized into two squadrons and two separate troops; in all, ten troops. The Illinois regiment has nine troops organized into three squadrons. An inspection of the personnel of the regiment before starting on the march showed that it was of a high order. The set-up and military bearing of officers and men were good. With mounted horses untrained to military duty, the regiment was able to make a very creditable appearance in its march through Chicago in khaki uniform, fully armed and equipped. The horses were unsatisfactory, owing to the difficulty of securing good hired mounts. As, however, the daily marches were generally short, and the mounts generally well cared for in camp and on the march, it was surprising what good service was actually secured from those mounts which were thought entirely unsuitable. All the transportation was painted in khaki color and made a very neat and uniform appearance. The forage was excellent. The amounts far exceeded those authorized in the Regular Army.

The regimental commander, Col. Milton J. Foreman, rode a typical cavalry horse, with good average gaits, and when the column marched at the walk, there was no jiggling, and remarkably little straggling. In some cases wagons were not well packed, bulky material being put in the bottoms and heavy compact material high up in the load. The slow loading delayed the march of the command on several mornings, though great improvement was shown during the last two days. Major Evans, regimental surgeon, by previous examination, was thus able to direct the troops to good water, and to suggest where a guard should be posted over impure water.

After leaving Chicago the march was made as in a hostile country in contact with the enemy, with advance guards, who were employed in turn against imaginary small groups of hostile cavalry. Various problems representative of such a condition were executed. The report says: "The discipline of the command appeared excellent to us during the entire trip. Both officers and men were very keen and soldierly in the performance of their duties, and showed great zeal in trying to meet every situation. When there were any failures, they were generally in minor details, due to inexperience or excess of zeal, and were soon corrected. There was no wrangling, no unmilitary controversies between the officers and non-commissioned officers and men, and many of the officers showed the advantages of military training they had previously received, and they were well advanced in the ability to handle men and get the most work out of them."

There was practically no sickness on the march. One enlisted man developed a disease he had contracted before reporting for duty. Notwithstanding the fact that each camp was on a different railroad, and thus presented a separate and distinct problem for supply, there was not a single hitch in arrangements, and quartermaster and commissary supplies were always on hand when needed. The ration, which was more liberal than that of the Army, was generally well prepared and no complaints were heard. Captains Sayre and Moseley say in conclusion:

"The regimental commander's idea of maneuvering his regiment into the field for ten days under field service conditions rather than sending it to an established formal camp showed that he had a keen conception of how best to train his command for actual war service. The actual execution of his plan was successful in every way. Before closing this report we wish to record the hearty assistance and support that were given us in every duty. Officers and enlisted men seemed to put their whole souls in the work and the regiment at all times showed a very commendable spirit. Federal officers who are assigned for duty with such commands are most fortunate."

The roster of the regiment follows:
Col. Milton J. Foreman; Lieut. Col. Wallace H. Whigham; Capt. Willis Counselman, adjutant; Capt. W. W. Coffin, Q.M.; Capt. W. A. Rosenfeld, O.S.; Capt. A. E. Butler, Off. I.R.F.; Capt. S. S. Baker, Vet.; Capt. R. A. White, chaplain; Major W. A. Evans, surg.; Capt. Harry D. Orr and 1st Lieut. M. L. Blatt, asst. surg.
First Squadron: Major Joseph C. Wilson; 1st Lieut.

George B. Neill, adjutant; 2d Lieut. W. F. Rowan, Q.M. and O.S. Troop A: Capt. G. Wuerst, 1st Lieut. J. W. Mattes, 2d Lieut. William Hay. Troop C: Capt. Frank S. Dunham, 1st Lieut. George A. Ullom, 2d Lieut. E. J. Hauswirth. Troop F: Capt. Martin Peterson, 1st Lieut. Walter J. Fisher, 2d Lieut. G. Fred Rush.

Second Squadron: Major Frank N. Bush; 1st Lieut. Harry T. Jack, adjutant; 2d Lieut. William F. Hall, Q.M. and O.S. Troop D: Capt. Charles Walz, 1st Lieut. F. A. Gibson, 2d Lieut. C. F. Heimlich. Troop G: Capt. Charles A. Rothan, 1st Lieut. John F. Klump, 2d Lieut. Carl C. Block. Troop H: Capt. Frank M. Russell, 1st Lieut. David S. Welch, 2d Lieut. G. R. Knowles.

Third Squadron: Major Charles H. Alsip; 1st Lieut. H. T. Chase, adjutant; 2d Lieut. F. E. Durfee, Q.M. and O.S. Troop B: Capt. E. C. Butler, 1st Lieut. George W. Coulter, 2d Lieut. Frank Tatman. Troop E: Capt. Harvey L. Daniels, 1st Lieut. John F. Klump, 2d Lieut. Carl C. Block. Troop I: Capt. E. L. Williamson, 1st Lieut. F. R. Schwengel, 2d Lieut. —.

REWARDS IN CONSTABULARY SERVICE.

Any young man in or out of the Army contemplating service in the Philippine Constabulary should read the address by Col. J. G. Harbord, Captain 11th U.S. Cavalry, delivered to the graduating class of the Constabulary School, July 30, 1908. It is now issued as the first in a series of Constabulary School Notes. The author considers the Constabulary as permanent as the American Government in the islands. The Philippine Assembly, despite an active newspaper campaign waged against the force, increased the number of officers and in other ways showed its appreciation of the Constabulary. Taking the expressions of Secretary Taft, the President-elect, in recent utterances as criteria, Colonel Harbord believes that the American government of the Islands is certain for at least a generation, and that the Constabulary, in the opportunities offered for distinction and usefulness, ranks higher than any Government profession open to the class of young men from whom we recruit our officers. There is no branch of the Insular Government closer to the people than the Constabulary, or more quickly responsive to public opinion. The Constabulary officer of the right sort thrown into an isolated community becomes the guide, philosopher and friend of hundreds. What effect all this has upon the officer himself and those under his authority is thus described:

"His life, if a correct one, stimulates the moral sense of the whole community; his studious habits are an inspiration to a people whose thirst for education and knowledge is greater than that of any other with whom I have been thrown. His dignity and reserve safeguard him from the familiarity which breeds contempt. His seriousness of mind and unvarying courtesy commend him to the respect of a people who unfailingly recognize the gentleman. His superior knowledge, especially in matters connected with self-government and American institutions, makes him the mentor of every ambitious student and the adviser of every politician honestly striving for his country's good. His industry distinguishes him among a race whose energy is dominated by a languor inherited from a thousand generations bred under a tropic sun. His self-control conquers respect from those whose highest admiration is given to the qualities which thrive best in the region of frost and snow. His physical excellence, his personal hygiene, his very neatness of attire, attract the attention of a race quick to choose and imitate. And, finally, that sincerity of purpose, manliness of character, and straightforwardness in dealing which mark the gentleman of any race, make him a leader among a people whose generous hospitality and unfeigned courtesy, among many attractive characteristics, merit for them the highest and best service of which we are capable."

While such an ideal officer in doing his duty is sometimes far from the "fountain of authority and favor," still the author, after five years of Constabulary service, cannot recall a case where attention to duty coupled with high purpose and good capacity has not won a reward of one or another kind. Coming to the direct immediate pecuniary remuneration on becoming a Constabulary officer, the pamphlet makes the point that the pay of a third lieutenant in this force is greater than nine-tenths of the graduates of any but the great universities or of West Point and Annapolis can hope to receive at once, unless aided by rich parents or other extraneous assistance. A third lieutenant receives \$1,100 a year and a junior captain \$1,600, plus ten per cent. for length of service. Then there is special pay for senior inspectors and supply officers, qualification for dialect, and longevity rewards. There is a retirement provision with pay that should not be overlooked.

WHEELED MOUNT FOR MACHINE GUNS.

First Lieut. Fredk. J. Herman, 9th Cav., U.S.A., has translated from the *Kavalleristische Monatshefte* for August-September, 1907, an article by Capt. Henry Victorin, of the Austro-Hungarian Army, on "Pack or Wheeled Mounts for Cavalry Machine Detachments." The author endeavors to correct what he regards as a mistaken impression that wheeled mounts are inferior to pack mounts. Captain Victorin says, "A six-gun wheeled detachment can carry 114,000 cartridges and a four-gun detachment 100,000." In target practice a cavalry machine gun detachment, wheeled mount, inside of fourteen minutes hit 30 per cent. of the figures in its segment of fire, during which time the detachments advanced simultaneously for 800 paces at a gallop from the first position, and went into action against folding targets suddenly appearing during their advance, and in which the wheeled detachment was able to open fire several seconds earlier than the detachment with pack mounts, owing to its ability to fire from its carriage.

"After this concrete example, in connection with its great capacity for the transportation of cartridges, I believe that the battle effect of a wheeled machine gun detachment of four guns may be valued as greater than that of one company of infantry. In order to mask the carriages I have changed the heretofore normal formation so that the four men, instead of riding in single rank in rear of the carriages, now ride one pace outside of the wheels, each member at a specified place.

"Wherever cavalry can march in fours, the detachment so grouped can also march; they require the same width of road. Where cavalry must march in twos on narrow roads, the detachment can also assume such for-

mation, the cannoneers in twos in rear of the piece; the column will, of course, be lengthened by both. Experiments have proven that by this means it has hardly been possible to recognize, at 500 paces, these gun carriages, painted in olive color, and so covered by the detachments of cannoneers. The observer has a complete impression of a cavalry detachment marching in fours, as the draft horses are flanked on either side by non-commissioned officers disposed for such purpose. The unlimbering of the piece and the subsequent removal of the teams and limbers out of the line of fire can thus be accomplished more rapidly than by the former method.

"During the battle exercises heretofore mentioned the wheeled detachment, moving forward at a gallop with its man on both sides of the piece, required but twenty seconds from the command 'Action, front!' to the beginning of its fire. A piece with its limber, and with the detachment formed on both sides, presents a target surface to an opponent 6 paces wide and 12 paces deep, or 72 square paces. A machine gun packed, with its accessories of ammunition horses or mules, etc., cannot conceal itself in open terrain. It presents a target surface 6 paces wide and 15 feet deep, therefore, 90 square paces. Wheeled detachments can get over ground without cover as quickly as the pack mount detachments. The limbers and teams are very mobile and can be rapidly taken to the nearest cover, which is not the case with the pack outfit. A few motions and the withdrawal of a few bolts will separate a dead horse from the carriage, as is shown in practice. The wheeled detachments can go wherever the cavalry can and keep up with it on roads and even across fields. In case of attack the carriage will serve as an armored tower. A horse with collar galls is unhitched, serves as a saddle horse, and in a short time, with care, becomes again available as a draft horse."

A VERTICAL-FIRE CONTROLLER.

Capt. Frank D. Ely, 30th Inf., is the inventor of an ingenious device known as the Ely vertical-angle-of-fire controller, its purpose being to provide a "gun that can't shoot wrong." Captain Ely divides all errors in shooting into two classes, viz., vertical errors and horizontal errors. In firing upon an enemy's position the horizontal errors are of little consequence, since these errors are less marked and since the position usually has its greatest length in the horizontal direction; while the vertical errors are so great and so constant as to cause a tremendous waste of ammunition, principally due to high shooting by men under the double strain of fatigue and nervous excitement. Captain Ely's invention is calculated to control these vertical errors by preventing the discharge of the rifle unless it is aimed correctly as to vertical direction. This insures that all shots fired will strike within defined limits of the enemy's position, thus vastly increasing the danger of being within such limits and insuring a much greater number of hits. Annually great effort and large sums of money are expended in training men of the Army and of the National Guard how to shoot. If rifle fire can be mechanically controlled, a much higher efficiency in collective fire is certain to result. In time of war, when Volunteer armies, composed largely of untrained men, are mustered into the Service, a fire-control, mechanical in its action and as certain in its operation and efficiency on the battlefield as in the drill hall or on the target range, will prove an advantage over our present system that can hardly be overestimated.

The device is intended to limit automatically the vertical dispersion of rifle fire, and eliminate all shots badly aimed as to elevation. The controller is made entirely of tempered and hardened steel and weighs about two and one-fourth ounces. The present weight of the U.S. Springfield magazine rifle is 8.69 pounds; weight equipped with the Ely controller, 8.83 pounds. The controller assembles to the receiver of the rifle. The present method of assembling the metal parts to the stock remains unchanged. The controller is housed under the receiver, and within the stock. The removal of wood from the interior of the stock is slight, and in most military rifles will be unimportant; but if desired, the interior cutting away of wood may be compensated by slightly increasing the dimensions of this part of the stock. The rifle is habitually carried with the controller in the "off" position. When thus set the rifle may be fired in all directions, at all elevations, and from any position. To adjust the controller for any desired elevation an adjusting knob is turned until a pointer registers the required reading on a scale. The minimum adjustment is for fifteen minutes. At 1,000 yards this is equivalent to an elevation of about thirteen feet. Adjustment may therefore be made to within six and one-half feet of the true mean elevation desired, and as the range shortens the error decreases. However set, either "on" or "off," the controller locks in position automatically. When "on," its operation is unaffected by canting the rifle, up to ten degrees. Unusual or excessive canting operates to prevent discharge. The required elevation may be determined with the clinometer or hand-level; or it may be quickly determined by using the rifle as a clinometer. The rifle may be cocked in any position.

One model of this controller permits fire at and below the target, but prevents discharge when the rifle is aimed so high that fire would be delivered above or higher than the target. Another model permits fire at the target and throughout an effective vertical angle of two degrees only—one degree above and one degree below the mean angle, or mean elevation. In construction, the vertical angle may be made three degrees, four degrees, or any angle greater than two degrees. This device is specially adapted for use on military rifles of the bolt type. It is not made separately for attaching to the rifle, but must be made as a part of the rifle.

The New Haven Palladium revives the Civil War story of the gun invented by Ross Winans and tested by Gen. B. F. Butler at Annapolis during the early days of the war. It didn't look much like a gun. There was a platform on four wheels protected in front by a sheet iron barrette effect. At the back of the platform was a horizontal tubular boiler and a little further in front there was an engine. Then came the gun itself. This was mounted on a pedestal. It was about three feet long and stood pivoted on its support with a foot and a half sticking out on each side. Over the top was a hopper for the bullets. There was a series of complicated valves which were to release the bullets into the gun at just the proper moment of its revolution, so that they would scoot out of the barrel in the direction of the enemy. The boiler carried about forty pounds of steam, and the gun could revolve at the rate of about 1,500 revolutions a minute. Apparently all you had to do was to keep feeding in the bullets and the victory was won.

In submitting what the scheme of reorganization made his last report on Field Artillery, Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery, commented favorably on the separation of the two branches of Artillery, noting the resulting increased efficiency in both branches. The reorganization of the Field Artillery on the same basis as the other branches, he finds, is bringing about a closer co-operation between these branches and an understanding of their interdependence. In all its essential features the present organization is the correct one. It allows for a sufficient staff, furnishes strong tactical units which conform to the requirements of modern war, it can be adapted to either light, mounted, heavy or horse artillery, and has already proved itself suited to good administration and thorough instruction. However, he ventures some recommendations for the Field Artillery. There should be a directing head charged with the maintenance of the efficiency of the personnel, and, in conjunction with the chiefs of the supply departments concerned, the efficiency and sufficiency of the matériel. Also a careful consideration of ammunition supply. The Manchurian war showed that the consumption of ammunition exceeded all expectations. In some cases the whole campaign allowance was fired in a single engagement. Caissons, not guns, constitute the true artillery reserves. We should not enter a campaign without providing at least one thousand rounds per gun. The light ammunition column for field artillery should be manned by a field artillery personnel. It should be organized, should use the same caissons as the batteries, and should be prepared to refit the fighting batteries in personnel, horses and matériel. There should be depot batteries to come into existence in time of war for supplying men lost at the front. The advisability should be considered of providing a lighter gun for the horse artillery. The necessity should be recognized of equipping one or more regiments with heavy field guns and others with howitzers, so that there will be a trained personnel ready when the armament included in the complete system of field artillery designed by the Ordnance Department is ready for service. There should be established a school of fire that would be to the Field Artillery what the school of musketry is to the Infantry. The Field Artillery should be increased. It is now one and two-thirds of a regiment short of the requirements of the field service regiments for divisional artillery.

The old question of the company tailor has come up again. The men at Fort Caswell, where the 19th, 31st and 79th Companies, C.A.C., are stationed, with the customary snappiness of their corps, desired to have their uniforms fit, and they sought to secure this end by the simple and practical means of a company tailor. The project got under full headway, and the company shop was doing good work and the company fund was prospering thereby, when the facts were reported to the War Department with a request for light on the matter. To this the answer goes that the regulations prohibit company tailor shops, and the commander of the Department of the Gulf is advised to correct the innovation before it goes any further. The government makes all uniforms for the enlisted men of the Army. There are two reasons for this. One is to secure uniformity. The other is to please those labor men who do not relish the division of Army tailoring among small shops here and there throughout the country. The English army enjoys the small tailor shop plan, and is well uniformed, and there is uniformity of the uniform. But it is feared that the same result might not follow such a plan here. The reports this year of the Inspector General of the Army indicate that there is trouble with the trousers of cavalymen all through the Army. Some officers were surprised to learn that there is no regular cavalry pattern of trousers, but that the cavalymen gets the same sort of a garment for his nether limbs that the infantryman or the artilleryman does. The fact is that snappy cavalymen all through the Service are not content with the clothing they draw, and they are having trousers made to suit themselves and the complaint may be truthfully made that it is done at the cost of uniformity.

The joke about swimming tests for the Navy personnel has materialized. The President this week sent a letter to the Navy Department asking for views in regard to suitable physical tests for all Navy officers above the grade of lieutenant commander. As there could hardly be a horsemanship test, it is the expectation that a walking test will be the result of the discussion of the matter. As a rule the proposition meets with a welcome from the Navy. Officers generally say they are glad to have it come, and will be glad to undergo any reasonable physical exercise to satisfy the disciplinary requirements. The matter is in the hands of the Bureau of Navigation, and an examination is being made of the tests that were enforced in the Army with a view to securing a corresponding ordeal for the Navy. The plan that has been tentatively considered is a walking test calling for about fifteen miles a day for three successive days. This is a test that will have the effect of weeding out officers who have acquired too much avoidousness or who have organic weakness of any kind, and on the whole it must be admitted that the prospect is salutary. Active duty on the modern battleship with the narrow limits of turrets and passageways calls for athletic men who keep themselves constantly in good physical condition and training. The President has possibly carried his hobby for physical fitness to disagreeable lengths in some cases, but he has been right in the main, and he cannot go far wrong in requiring physical tests for Navy officers who will themselves be as quick as he to approve of them.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell addressed the annual convention of representatives of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations of the various states on Wednesday, Nov. 18, at the Shoreham in Washington, taking as his theme the value of military instruction in land-grant colleges. General Bell said he was not an exponent of militarism; in fact, he declared that it was obviously impossible to engraft militarism on this country. But he did feel that the country should have a trained body of men who could officer the volunteer army on which this country would always have to rely in time of trouble. He pointed out the experience of the schools where military training was made part of the course, and said that where this training was given in earnest, and the War Department selected the officer required by the situation, the growth of the school had always in-

creased. This, he said, was proved by the reports of the inspectors sent out by the War Department. The necessity for a trained military body among the citizens, General Bell said, had increased immeasurably since the Spanish War. Since the Spanish War, he said, we had the Philippines, Porto Rico, practically had Cuba and would soon have the Panama Canal, each of which was a problem in itself. This country had never gone longer than thirty years without a war since the government was established, and there was no guarantee that the period would be longer next time. General Bell invited the delegates to luncheon with him at the War College Thursday for the purpose of talking over the subject of military training in the agricultural colleges.

There are 16,000 fathers and mothers, more or less, not to mention wives and sweethearts who would like to send Christmas boxes to the men on the Battleship Fleet, which will soon be on the way home from the Pacific. The nearest point where such remembrance would be likely to reach the fleet is Negro Bay, Morocco, or Gibraltar, the fleet reaching the former point Jan. 31 and leaving the latter Feb. 6. If sent by mail packages weighing four pounds or less would probably be more likely to go safely to these points. It is practically impossible to send a package to the fleet now so that it will reach its destination by Dec. 25. The fleet will sail from Colombo Dec. 20, and will reach Suez Jan. 5. Mail packages would have a fair chance of reaching the fleet at Suez or Cairo. There have been many inquiries at the Navy Department as to sending on the supply ship Celtic, which is loading up at the New York Yard with provisions for the fleet. Packages may be sent by the Celtic, but there is doubt as to just when the Celtic will sail from New York. There has been talk of her sailing Dec. 12, but that date has been abandoned, and now it is said she will try to get off Jan. 1. Those who are content to send packages that may reach their destination a month later than Christmas and want to send larger packages than can be sent by mail should avail themselves of the opportunity to send by the Celtic. All such packages should be sent marked for the ship, care of the New York Yard.

Rhode Island has signified its intention of transferring all its organized militia to coast artillery, which will make a corps of sixteen companies. California has informed the War Department that steps will be taken to organize a corps of coast artillery. The military authorities of Maine and New Hampshire have stated that the question of organizing coast artillery corps will be taken up at the next meetings of the legislatures. The adjutant general of Virginia has stated that an endeavor will be made to organize a battalion of coast artillery. The militia organizations participating in the coast defense exercises have generally shown great interest in the work and in several cases decided to continue it to the exclusion of other military duties; hence the necessity of adequately supplying each militia organization with the proper tools for practice. The proof the militia coast artillery has already given of the valuable aid it can contribute inspires General Murray to predict a rapid advance in efficiency in the joint exercises of next year.

London papers of Nov. 19 gave considerable prominence to a rumor that the United States Battleship Fleet will pay a visit to England in January. So far as we can learn, however, the itinerary of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet will not be changed. It is probable, however, that the Third Squadron of the Atlantic Fleet, in command of Rear Admiral Arnold, may visit an English port, although this trip has not been definitely decided on. It is the present intention of the Department to organize this squadron shortly after Dec. 1, when the repairs to the flagship Maine, now being made at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, will be completed. It will consist of the Maine, Mississippi, Idaho and New Hampshire, the Montana and North Carolina.

The clergymen of Annapolis, Md., have petitioned Capt. Charles J. Badger, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy, to prohibit the brigade of midshipmen from giving the Navy football team "a rousing reception" upon its return from the Army-Navy game in Philadelphia on Nov. 28. They point out that last year the entire brigade marched to the station to meet the team, and by its cheering interrupted evening services at the local churches. The clergymen also objected to the action of the brigade last year in carrying burning brooms in the march to the station as unseemly on the Sabbath.

The unsatisfactory results of practice with guns below six inches in caliber in the Coast Artillery last year may result in important changes. General Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery, believes that the reasons for these failures in those calibers are that the carriages of these guns are not equipped for the use of qualified elevations, and in many cases the handling of these guns in target practice has been faulty. All carriages are now being equipped with quadrant elevation scales and with elevating and traversing gearing as rapidly as satisfactory designs can be completed. With a view to improving the target practice of rapid-fire guns, a memorandum on the method of fire control for these guns has recently been issued to the Coast Artillery.

Orders were issued Nov. 19 to disembark the 120 marines on the New Hampshire wherever the ship might happen to be. The same day orders were issued to send 120 of the marines on the Pacific Fleet to Bremerton and 120 to Mare Island. Two of the vessels of the Pacific Fleet will drop 120 of their marines at Olongapo. It is expected that within thirty days all marines will be removed from the Third Division of the Atlantic Fleet. No orders will be issued as to the marines on the Battleship Fleet until the return of the fleet to home waters.

The Comptroller of the Treasury disallows the claim of Capt. Lutz Wahl, 21st Inf., for damages to personal property by rain at Mariveles, P.I., Sept. 17, 1906, on the ground that there is no law authorizing payment for mere damage to property. There must have been a loss or destruction of the property to bring it within the scope of the statute. This seems to be a somewhat too narrow

and technical interpretation of the statute. Destruction of value is certainly a "destruction" of property. If a man's house burns down must he be denied all redress until the last brick is destroyed and the cellar filled up? Otherwise the destruction, under this decision, would not be complete. We had this argument out once with an insurance company which objected to paying for the full value of a new ball dress because it was only stained and scented with smoke. The owner contended that as it was no longer fit to wear on a dress occasion, and was fit for nothing else, it should be paid for in full, as it ultimately was.

The fourth volume of Keen's Surgery, one of the highest standards of professional literature, contains a most exhaustive and entertaining article on naval surgery by Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, covering the history of naval surgery, the preparation of a medical corps for battle, the conduct of the department during battle, the surgical conditions of naval warfare, the conduct of the medical department after battle, methods of transportation, hospital ships, and a great variety of important and interesting details of the subject. The illustrations are of the highest order of excellence, both from a professional as well as a bookmaker's standpoint.

It is said that widespread discontent is manifest in Army circles at the method pursued in distributing the tickets and seats for the Army and Navy football game this year, among officers stationed at a distance from Philadelphia, who nevertheless contribute with their old time generosity. It is freely predicted that unless there can be some improvement in the matter there will be a serious movement inaugurated to withhold financial support from the game. One of the demands now being made is that a full list of those to whom tickets have been given be published after the game.

Major John Biddle Porter, J.A.G., has been in attendance on the sessions of the National Prison Reform Congress at Richmond, Va., during the past week, having been designated as a delegate to represent the War Department in that body. The co-operation of civil authorities with the military in the handling of the criminal element in the Army is a matter of more than ordinary importance. No one is better equipped than Major Porter to represent the Army in conference as to methods and policies leading to a humanitarian solution of the prison reform problem.

Orders were cabled, Nov. 17, to Rear Admiral Sperry, commanding the Atlantic Fleet in Manila Bay, by Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry for the marines of two of the battleships to be left at Olongapo for regular duty at that station. All the other marines on the fleet are to be brought home and will be sent ashore, in compliance with the President's recent executive order, at either Norfolk or New York. The marines on the Pacific Fleet will not be removed until the armored cruiser squadron completes its cruise to the South American coast.

The Navy Department announces there is no truth in reports that the Philippine squadron is preparing to go to China ports. Long ago the squadron was given instructions to keep away from the Battleship Fleet, and they will not meet at Manila. In the event of the Philippine fleet moving to China there would be no purpose in maintaining any mystery on the subject, and any such order would be made public at once.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood spent several days the past week in Washington renewing old friendships and visiting old and familiar scenes. He was the guest of the President, played tennis with his old friend and enjoyed meeting a host of good friends in and out of Army circles. Much of his time was spent at the War Department in work connected with the administration of his department.

We learn that no reorganization of the General Depot of the Quartermaster's Department in New York city, of which Col. W. S. Patten, Assistant Q.M. General, is in charge, is contemplated. Colonel Patten has taken over temporarily the work of the Chief Quartermaster's Office, Department of the East, in addition to his duties as depot quartermaster.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced: Col. James B. Hickey to 14th Cavalry, Lieut. Col. William D. Beach to 4th Cavalry, Major William F. Flynn to 15th Cavalry, Capt. William B. Cowin to 8th Cavalry, 1st Lieut. Ralph M. Parker to 5th Cavalry, 1st Lieut. John H. Howard to 8th Cavalry, 1st Lieut. John K. Hume to 5th Cavalry, and 1st Lieut. Matt C. Bristol to 3d Cavalry.

The work of the retiring board at Washington Barracks, D.C., in the cases of Col. G. F. E. Harrison, C.A.C.; Lieut. Col. W. T. Russell, Corps of Engrs., and 1st Lieut. E. S. West, 7th Cavalry, has been completed, except in the case of Colonel Russell, who asked to be continued on the active list. It is understood that the retirement of Colonel Harrison was decided affirmatively.

The postponement of the withdrawal of troops from Cuba releases the transport Kilpatrick so that that vessel will be assigned to carry Major General Duvall and four companies of Coast Artillery to Manila early in March next. The companies have been selected from the Atlantic coast stations, and the numbers will be announced probably during the coming week.

"If there is anything that tickles the cockles of an old man's heart more than anything else," said Lieut. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., retired, in answer to a question as to whether he would be the next Secretary of War, "it is to hear his name mentioned in connection with a position that he does not want."

The mail address of the first and second divisions of the Pacific Fleet and the Yorktown will be in care of the Postmaster, New York city, until further notice.

A column of items relating to the Army appears on page 322 of this issue, a page generally devoted to matters more directly concerning the Navy.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

PASSENGERS ON THE SHERIDAN.

The following is the list of first-class passengers who sailed on the Army transport Sheridan, sailing from San Francisco, Nov. 5, for Manila, via Honolulu and Guam:

Brig. Gen. H. H. Bandholtz, Chief P.I.C., and wife; Lieut. Col. James B. Jackson, 26th Inf.; Major William Stephenson, Med. Corps, and wife; Major E. E. Winslow, Corps of Engrs., wife and two children; Major W. N. McKelvey, U.S.M.C., wife, three children and governess; Major A. B. Foster, Phil. Scouts, and wife; Capt. DeR. C. Cabell, 1st Cav.; Capt. W. O. Johnson, 30th Inf., wife and daughter; Capt. C. D. Rhodes, 6th Cav., wife and sister (Miss Edith Baird); Capt. Amos H. Martin, 14th Inf.; Capt. F. H. Lawton, purchasing commissary, and wife; Capt. E. E. West, U.S.M.C., wife and child; Capt. Moor N. Falls, quartermaster, U.S.A.; Capt. G. R. Greene, 5th Field Art.; Capt. James D. Fife, Med. Corps, and wife; Capt. G. H. Scott, Med. Corps; Capt. E. D. Kilbourne, Med. Corps, wife and two children; Lieut. James N. Como, 25th Inf.; Lieut. S. O. Fuqua, 23d Inf., wife, child and sister-in-law; Lieut. Ralph T. Ward, Corps of Engrs., and wife; Lieut. R. B. Beebe, 14th Inf., wife and baby; Lieut. E. B. Cole, U.S.M.C., wife and child; Lieut. John P. Kelly, Med. Corps; Lieut. A. M. Pardee, 20th Inf.; Lieut. R. S. A. Dougherty, Corps of Engrs.; Lieut. D. J. Gilmer, Phil. Scouts, and wife; Chaplain Stephen R. Wood, 29th Inf.

Lieut. Albert Hardman, 4th Inf.; Lieut. Thomas W. Jackson, Med. Res. Corps; Lieut. Harry L. Hodges, 1st Cav., wife and child; Lieut. George S. Thompson, Phil. Scouts; Lieut. George C. Charlton, Phil. Scouts; Lieut. Robert Morrison, 30th Inf.; Lieut. Charles L. Hall, Corps of Engrs.; Mrs. Charles A. Booth, wife of Colonel Booth, 26th Inf.; Mrs. James H. Dayton, wife of Lieutenant Commander Dayton, U.S.N.; Mrs. Oscar W. Koester, wife of Lieutenant Commander Koester, U.S.N.; Mrs. Samuel Reber and two children, family of Major Reber, Sig. Corps; Mrs. Ella M. Golding, mother-in-law of Major Golding, Med. Corps; Mrs. Frank H. Rose, aunt of Capt. F. H. Lawton; Mrs. L. B. Booker, depd. sister-in-law of Captain Lawton; Mrs. H. P. Young, wife of Quartermaster Young, U.S.A.; Mrs. Mary Franklin and Miss Ruth Franklin; Mrs. W. B. Burtt, wife of Captain Burtt, 18th Inf.; Mrs. G. W. Moody, mother of Captain Moody, of Ordnance Department; Mrs. H. H. Rutherford and child, family of Captain Rutherford, Med. Dept.; Miss Mary Lindsay, member of family of Paymaster Lindsay, U.S.N.; Mrs. Clay Platt and sister, Miss Tackaberry; Oliver E. Scheid, clerk, A.G.O., and wife; R. R. Bevey, clerk, Comsy. Dept., and wife; Miss E. A. Perkins, clerk, Engineer Dept.; C. C. Mitchell, clerk, Comsy. Dept.; Miss Phoebe Ellison, teacher, Insular Service.

Mrs. Thomas Jones, mother of Provincial Treasurer P. I. Jones; Mrs. James Ross, wife of Official Ross, P. I.; Allen J. Seaman, asst. engr. Naval Auxiliary Service; W. Howes, first officer, U.S.A.T. Wright; C. J. O'Sullivan, clerk, Q.M. Dept.; Capt. J. Z. Darr, U.S.A., retired; Mrs. E. W. Reynolds, wife of Insular Employee Reynolds; Mrs. W. L. Howard; Mrs. James Miller, wife of Master Miller, S.S. Mindora; J. L. Harris, first asst. engr., U.S.A.T. Warren; Samuel Ware, employee, Engineer Department.

Company A, of the Engineers (146 men) were also among the passengers.

The transport Thomas sailed Nov. 15 with nineteen sick, three insane, thirty-one military convicts, eighty-three enlisted men of Battery F, 5th Field Artillery, eighty-six casuals, and the following military passengers: Capt. Wright Smith, 5th Field Art.; 1st Lieut. Thomas D. Osborne, 5th Field Art.; Col. Charles W. Mason, 8th Inf.; Capt. Walter H. Gordon, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Copley Enos, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Oliver P. Robinson, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank B. Kobes, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert J. West, 16th Inf.; Brig. Gen. Henry A. Reed, retired; Capt. Wm. H. Waldron, 23d Inf. From Nagasaki: First Lieut. John C. Maul, 5th Field Art.

The transport Buford arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 16, with ten officers, two officers Medical Reserve Corps, ninety enlisted men, twenty sick, one Army nurse, female.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Lieut. Col. C. W. Mason, 29th U.S. Inf., who is promoted colonel by the retirement of Col. H. E. Robinson, of the Infantry arm, is a Californian, and was born March 11, 1854. He was appointed to the Army from civil life a second lieutenant, 13th Infantry. He was transferred to the 4th Infantry in February of the same year, and served with that regiment until reaching the grade of lieutenant colonel Nov. 5, 1904, when he was assigned to the 29th Infantry. He is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, class of 1887.

Col. Edward A. Godwin, 14th U.S. Cav., who was retired on Nov. 15, 1908, at his own request after more than forty years' service, was born in Virginia May 18, 1850, and after serving as a private in the 1st West Virginia Volunteers from February to July, 1865, was appointed a cadet at the U.S.M.A. He was graduated as a second lieutenant and assigned to the 8th U.S. Cavalry June 15, 1870. He served on the frontier in New Mexico and at posts in Texas and at Fort Meade, Dakota, up to October, 1893. When the war with Spain was declared he was a captain in the 8th Cavalry, and he was appointed a colonel in the 7th U.S. Volunteer Infantry May 24, 1898, and on Aug. 17 he was appointed colonel of the 40th U.S. Infantry, rendering efficient service with that command in the Philippines. He was promoted major, 7th U.S. Cav., July 1, 1899; was transferred to the 10th Cavalry Oct. 2, 1902; was promoted lieutenant colonel, 9th Cavalry, Jan. 16, 1903, and colonel, 14th Cavalry, June 22, 1905.

Chief Sailmaker G. Van Mater, U.S.N., who was retired for age on Nov. 14, 1908, is one of the few chief sailmakers left on the active list of the Navy, there being but five others. Chief Sailmaker Van Mater was stationed at the New York Navy Yard. The modern navy is leaving but little work for sailmakers. Mr. Van Mater was appointed Jan. 25, 1873, and received his commission as chief sailmaker March 3, 1890.

The next few weeks will witness numerous promotions in the Medical Corps of the Army. The first series will come with the retirement, Dec. 12, of Col. Philip F. Harvey, when Lieut. Col. Daniel M. Appel will become colonel, Major John L. Phillips will be advanced to the grade of lieutenant colonel, and Capt. Elmer A. Dean will become major. The next series comes with the beginning of the calendar year, when under the new law governing the Medical Department and reorganizing that corps two lieutenant colonels will be made colonels, five majors will be made lieutenant colonels, and nineteen captains will become majors. This will advance Lieut. Col. Harry O. Perley and William B. Davis to be colonels; Majors Guy L. Edie, William Dwight Crosby,

Charles M. Gandy, Walter D. McCaw, Jefferson R. Kean and Henry I. Raymond to be lieutenant colonels, and Capt. Francis M. C. Usher, Willard F. Truby, Frederick F. Russell, Edwin P. Wolfe, Henry S. Greenleaf, Louis T. Hess, Christopher C. Collins, Benjamin J. Edger, jr., Samuel M. Waterhouse, Eugene H. Hartnett, Clyde S. Ford, Charles E. Marrow, Walter D. Webb, M. A. W. Shockley, Robert N. Winn, Theodore C. Lyster, Sanford H. Wadhams, Chandler P. Robbins, and Thomas L. Rhoads to be majors. On the retirement, Jan. 14, of Surg. Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly, Lieut. William W. Gray will become colonel, Major Henry T. Harris will become lieutenant colonel, and Capt. Harry L. Gilchrist will become major. As a result of the recent examinations for these promotions it has occurred that four officers have failed either in the physical or mental examinations and will in consequence either be retired as Major Mearns is to be retired, with the advancement to the next higher grade, or will remain in their present grade until they reach final retirement for age.

RETIREMENT OF COLONEL LYLE, U.S.A.

Col. David A. Lyle, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., who will retire for age on Jan. 21 next, is given several columns of space in the Chronicle of Augusta, Ga., for Nov. 15, in reference to his forty years of useful service as an officer of the Army. In referring editorially to the coming retirement of Colonel Lyle, the Chronicle says in part: "The retirement of Col. David Alexander Lyle from the U.S. Army, on Jan. 21 next, involves for Augusta the immediate loss of a distinguished citizen who has endeared himself to all with whom he has come in contact during the nearly seven years of his residence in Augusta; and his departure from this city, which takes place to-day, will bring genuine sorrow to many who have been privileged to form for Col. and Mrs. Lyle, and the other members of their family, a feeling of devoted friendship."

"The Augusta Arsenal, under Colonel Lyle's administration, has been greatly improved and enlarged, until to-day it is the chief ordnance post of the South, gives employment to a large number of men and has become, more than ever before since the war, such an institution as the people of Augusta have been ambitious to see it; with the outlook for its future development brighter than ever."

"As the inventor of the famous 'Lyle Life-Saving Gun,' which, for years, has been in use on ships and at life saving stations throughout the world, Colonel Lyle gave to mankind a boon which would have made him many times a millionaire had he seen fit to exact a royalty on his invention. As it was, he held to the idea that his invention belonged to his country and to the world in general, and the Lyle gun has been freely used in every quarter of the globe without a penny of reward for its famous inventor. In the Ordnance Department of the Army Colonel Lyle is recognized not only as an authority but as an officer who has made a phenomenal record for long, arduous and able service. His contributions to the technical literature of this particular department, and of the Army in general, are recognized standards and embrace scores of subjects of the highest importance. As a collaborator of the Century Dictionary, Colonel Lyle also rendered valuable and distinguished literary service. For years, too, Colonel Lyle was prominent in the foreign service of the Army, and is one of the most gifted linguists in public or private life."

"Augusta will part to-day with Colonel Lyle and his lovely and lovable wife and family with feelings of the keenest regret; but always cherishing them as her own citizens, wishing them health and happiness wherever they may be, and looking forward, with pleasant anticipations, to future visits from them."

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Comdr. Homer C. Poundstone, U.S.N., retired, and Miss Lenita Brandt were married in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 10, 1908. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride on East Read street, and was performed by Rev. H. H. Clark, U.S.N., chaplain of the Naval Academy, assisted by Rev. Dr. J. Houston Eccleston, rector of Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church. The house was beautifully decorated with palms and smilax and white chrysanthemums. The bride entered the drawing room on the arm of her brother, Mr. Jacob Brandt, by whom she was given in marriage. The groom was attended by his best man, Mr. John R. Buchan, of New York. The bride wore a gown of white satin trimmed with old family lace and a lace veil, an heirloom in the family, and carried a white prayer book. A reception followed. Among those present at the wedding were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Frederick Rodgers, Rear Admiral Thomas Perry, Comdr. and Mrs. Sims, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. M. Crawford, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Yates Stirling and Comdr. and Mrs. Edward Simpson. After a wedding trip, Commander Poundstone and his bride will be at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., where Commander Poundstone is on duty.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Logan was married in Washington, D.C., Nov. 13, to Mr. Nathan B. Payne, brother of Lieut. Comdr. Frederick R. Payne, U.S.N., who acted as best man. The bride was attended by Mrs. Logan Tucker, and is the daughter of Mr. James V. Logan, brother and only living relative of the late Gen. John A. Logan. After the wedding trip in the West Indies Mr. Payne will take his bride to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Frederick Martin, of Memphis, Tenn., announce the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Fredrika Alston, to 1st Lieut. Forrest Estey Willford, C.A.C., U.S. Army. The ceremony will take place at the home of the bride on Dec. 29.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Chas. L. Phillips announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary, to Mr. George G. Hay, of Portland, Me.

Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Helen Valentine, to Lieut. John Hastings Howard, U.S. Cav., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 8, at half-past eight o'clock, at St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral in the city of Los Angeles, Cal. A reception at the California Club will be held immediately after the ceremony.

A very beautiful wedding was that of Miss Harriette Frances Gray and Lieut. James Arthur Gallogly, Coast Art., U.S.A., which took place at "Greystone," Atlanta, Ga., the summer home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Gray, on Oct. 21, 1908. The broad porches surrounding the house were hung with many shaded lights and decorated with magnificent palms and ferns. The hall and beautiful stairway were hung with graceful festoons of Southern smilax forming an arabesque of foliage against the walls of soft green. Tall jars were filled with immense deep pink chrysanthemums at the base of the

stairway and the same beautiful flowers were used on the high mantel above the broad fireplace in the hall. The wedding party came down the stairway and entered the long living room through an aisle formed by tall directoire columns twined with smilax and white tulle, on the top of each being a great cluster of perfect white chrysanthemums. The six columns were connected by festoons of white tulle, and ended at the white satin prie dieu, which was also twined with smilax and white tulle. Back of the prie dieu and above it was a great shell-shaped canopy of smilax, white roses and lilies of the valley starred with great white chrysanthemums with a dark green background of giant palms. Tall bronze candelabra held shaded electric bulbs and on either side of the canopy a great basket of the white chrysanthemums on a tall pedestal finished the beautiful setting for the wedding picture. The groomsmen were Lieutenant Campbell, Lieutenant Hester and Capt. Earle D'Arcy Pearce, U.S.A., and the bridesmaids were Miss Caroline DuBose, Miss Ida Hightower and Miss Suzanne Spalding. The maid of honor was Miss Leone Ladson, and the matron of honor, the bride's sister, Mrs. Thomas Brumby, jr., Lieut. A. W. Robbins, U.S.A., was the best man. The bride was escorted by her father to the flower canopy, where Rev. Richard Orme Flinn performed the ceremony. The wedding march from Tannhauser was played, followed by the "Evening Star." The bride wore an exquisite wedding gown of rose point and duchesse lace over a shimmering foundation of white messaline satin. The empire corsage had a yoke and long sleeves of lace embroidered with pearls and her veil of point appliqué lace was held by a graceful garland of orange blossoms. In her arm she carried an immense bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley, falling in a cascade of tiny white ribbon and lilies to the hem of her gown. She wore a pin of diamonds and pearls, the groom's gift. After the ceremony and congratulations a delicious buffet supper was served. The wedding party were seated in the sun parlor, which was decorated with smilax and palms, at a great heart-shaped table. The rich damask cover was bordered with a fall of Irish lace and at the three points of the heart-shaped table were tall handled baskets of white bride roses and maidenhair fern, the handle tied with white tulle, while in the center was an immense basket of long stemmed American Beauty roses. The place cards were dainty miniatures of the bride and groom painted by the talented young bride herself.

Mrs. Henry Harrison Kimball, of Philadelphia, announces the engagement of her granddaughter, Helen Hamilton Kimball, to Lieut. John Norton Reynolds, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., son of Capt. Alfred Reynolds, U.S.N., and grandson of the late Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds, U.S.A.

RECENT DEATHS.

Col. Martin B. Hughes, U.S.A., retired, died on Nov. 15, 1908, at the Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., where he had been for six weeks suffering from a cancer of the larynx and lymphatic glands of the throat. He was a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1869, and as a second lieutenant he was assigned to the 9th Cavalry. He served on the frontier in Texas up to November, 1874, during which time he saw considerable service against the Indians. He was engaged against the Apaches in the Guadalupe Mountains Jan. 20, 1870, and was awarded the brevet of captain for gallant services in action against Indians in the San Andreas Mountains, New Mexico, April 7, 1880. He took part in the campaign in Cuba from June 23 to Aug. 14, 1898. He reached the grade of major, 9th Cavalry, March 20, 1899; was promoted lieutenant colonel, 10th Cavalry, Dec. 6, 1901; colonel, 1st Cavalry, Aug. 5, 1903, and was retired Aug. 31, 1906, at his own request after over forty years' service. The funeral services over the remains of Colonel Hughes were held from the post chapel, Washington Barracks, D.C., Nov. 17. The pallbearers were as follows: Major Gen. W. P. Duval, Brig. Gen. Michael Cooney, Brig. Gen. Eugene D. Dimmick, Col. Clarence A. Stedman, Col. John W. Pullman, Lieut. Col. T. W. Jones, Major Eric Bergland, U.S.A., and Mr. William Gerhard. General Duval, Colonel Pullman, Major Bergland and Mr. Gerhard were classmates of Colonel Hughes at West Point. The casket was placed on a caisson and escorted through the city by a mounted escort. At Washington Barracks the Engineer battalion and band escorted the funeral cortege to the post gate. At entrance to Fort Myer the squadron and band of the 13th Cavalry acted as escort until services at the grave, in Arlington Cemetery, were over. The customary volley was fired by the entire squadron.

Mr. S. A. Hinkley, father of Lieut. H. D. Hinkley, U.S. Rev. Cutter Serv., died at Hyannis, Mass., Oct. 8, 1908.

Miss Blanche Byron, daughter of former Major Joseph C. Byron, Q.M. Dept., of the Army, who resigned from the Service in 1902, died at Hagerstown, Md., Nov. 2, 1908.

Mrs. Edith Partello Davidson, wife of Mr. Victor A. B. Davidson and the daughter of Major J. M. T. Partello, 25th U.S. Inf., and sister of Capt. Joseph K. Partello, 5th U.S. Inf., died at Saranac, N.Y., Oct. 26, 1908. She leaves a little boy and girl behind her.

Mrs. William B. Johns, widow of the late Capt. William B. Johns, 3d U.S. Inf., and sister of the wife of Brig. Gen. C. R. Greenleaf, U.S.A., retired, died at Washington, D.C., Nov. 9, 1908.

Mr. Daniel McCoy, father of Capt. Ralph McCoy, 5th Inf., died at his home in Grand Rapids, Mich., on Saturday, Nov. 7, 1908.

Major Henry W. Hovey, U.S.A., retired, died suddenly at Northfield, Vt., Nov. 14, 1908, of heart disease. He was retired from active service on Nov. 5, 1907, on account of disability incident thereto. Major Hovey was born in Maine Sept. 1, 1852, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the 24th U.S. Infantry Nov. 23, 1880; was promoted first lieutenant in May, 1888, and captain in April, 1898. He was promoted major, 23d Infantry, Aug. 14, 1905. Major Hovey, among other duties, served in the Cuban campaign and in the Philippines. Many years ago, while a first lieutenant in the Infantry, Major Hovey was detailed by the War Department at Washington to serve as professor of military science and tactics at Norwich University, Northfield, Ct., and under his efficient management and ability the students showed wonderful proficiency in the military branch of that institution; indeed, Major Hovey was so successful that the War Department renewed his detail for several terms, during which time he was advanced to the grade of captain. Later he joined his command, and served with distinguished ability in Alaska; at the close of his term of service there he was promoted to the grade of major, and ordered back to Norwich University, where he remained until his retirement from the active list of the Army. In addition to the above he took great interest in the National Guard of Vermont, and for many years did effec-

tive service for the state militia. At the breaking out of the Spanish-American War he was appointed assistant mustering officer of the Vermont troops into the United States service. "Major Hovey," writes a correspondent, "was a genial, lovable and charming man, and his legion of friends in Vermont will extend to Mrs. Hovey and the children their sincere sympathy." The Vermont Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of which Major Hovey was an honored member, was represented at the funeral at Northfield, Vt., Nov. 17, by Brig. Gen. Stephen P. Jocelyn, U.S.A., retired, of Burlington, and Gen. W. H. Gilmore, Col. A. C. Brown and Gen. J. H. Lucia, of Montpelier; Capt. John L. Moseley, of Northfield, and others. Upon the casket rested the United States flag, which is always presented by the Commandery at the death of one of its companions. The funeral was held at St. Mary's Episcopal Church and interment was in the Center cemetery. The corps of cadets of Norwich University acted as escort and the bearers were eight young men from the senior class of the university. At the grave the Masonic service was held, under direction of DeWitt Clinton Lodge. Several orders of which he was a member were represented by delegates and the faculty of Norwich University attended in a body.

Mrs. Amelia D. Bowers, wife of Comdr. Frederic C. Bowers, U.S.N., died on Nov. 13, 1908, of a complication of diseases after an illness of two years, in her residence, at No. 1888 Washington Park, Brooklyn, New York city. Her husband, who is stationed at Washington, could not be notified in time to reach Brooklyn before she died. Mrs. Bowers was the daughter of the late Chief Engr. Robert Danby, U.S.N., a chief engineer of the U.S. Navy, who died in 1886.

Ellen Tiffin Comegys, daughter of the late Dr. Cornelius G. Comegys and sister of Col. William H. Comegys, Assistant Paymaster General, U.S.A., died at Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 16, 1908.

Lieut. Anton Jurich, jr., 14th U.S. Cav., who died at San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 10, 1908, at the general hospital, was born in Austria Dec. 7, 1875, and was appointed a second lieutenant, 4th U.S. Cavalry, Feb. 2, 1901, having previously served as quartermaster sergeant, 1st South Dakota Volunteers, from May 17, 1898, to Aug. 22, 1899. He was transferred to the 14th Cavalry June 17, 1907.

Mrs. Mary A. G. Batchelor, widow of the late Capt. Joseph B. Batchelor, U.S.A., retired, died at Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 17, 1908.

Mrs. Edith Hosmer Lowndes, wife of Major Edward R. Lowndes, U.S.M.C., retired, and daughter of Chief Engr. Edward Farmer, U.S.N., retired, died Nov. 16, 1908.

Mrs. Mary James Richards, beloved mother of Margaret R. Edwards and wife of the late Col. W. V. Richards, U.S.A., died at Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y., a few days since. "The death of Mrs. Richards," writes a correspondent, "was a great shock to the people who knew her. Active and bright, always, she was the embodiment of life; and when she was stricken down suddenly, living only a week after her seizure, people could not believe she was gone." The funeral was held on Nov. 14, 1908, at Arlington.

The remains of the late Lieut. E. J. Bloom, 4th U.S. Inf., who was assassinated in the Philippines Sept. 26 by Private Suttles, arrived at San Francisco, Cal., on the Buford Nov. 17. His parents, Capt. J. E. Bloom, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bloom, with her sister, Mrs. F. Poehler, of Indianapolis, leave Boston Saturday, Nov. 21, for the Ebbitt House, Washington, where they will meet the widow and her mother, Mrs. Ewing, of Spokane, Wash., to arrange for the interment with military honors at Arlington National Cemetery. Facts concerning the death of Lieutenant Bloom, in addition to those given in our issue of last week, page 285, state that Private Suttles, who shot Lieutenant Bloom, was undoubtedly crazed by "vino," a native drink as poisonous as wood alcohol, sold at about ten cents a pint at dens in the vicinity of Army posts in the Philippines. Lieutenant Bloom had never had any serious trouble with the man; in fact, he rather liked him. The Lieutenant was attended by four doctors, Major Wilson, Captain Hathaway, Lieutenant Pillsbury and Lieutenant McIntyre, of the Medical Corps, U.S.A. On Sunday, Sept. 25, Lieutenant Bloom seemed to rally from the nervous shocks, and the hemorrhages, though severe at first, ceased practically after the first day. His fever went down and his pulse became stronger. From 8 p.m. to 11 p.m. on Sept. 27 he slept comfortably. At 11 p.m. he suddenly had a relapse and died at 1 a.m., Sept. 28. The body was embalmed and placed on the Army transport Buford for shipment to San Francisco. In a regimental order dated Camp Jossman, Guimaras, P.I., Sept. 28, Col. E. B. Bolton, commanding the 4th Infantry, in announcing the death of Lieutenant Bloom, after giving his military record, says: "Lieutenant Bloom was a man of noble ideals, a zealous and efficient officer, and enjoyed the friendship and respect of his brother officers. The sympathy of the regiment is extended to the bereaved family and relatives of the deceased."

Mrs. Catharine Hemple Chauvenet, who died this week in New York city, was the widow of William Chauvenet, a distinguished mathematician and astronomer, who was instrumental in founding the Naval Academy at Annapolis. She was born in Philadelphia May 15, 1810, and after her marriage passed her life at the Naval Academy and in St. Louis, where her husband was chancellor of the Washington University.

Col. W. P. Price, a prominent citizen of Dahlonega, Ga., and father of Capt. Frederick S. L. Price, 8th U.S. Inf., died at the above city Nov. 4. Colonel Price at the age of ten was set to learn the printer's trade, and in six years he had mastered the business, with the reputation of being the most rapid typesetter in the South. In May, 1854, he purchased an outfit for a newspaper, and established The Southern Enterprise. He studied law, and in 1856 was admitted to the bar at Charleston, S.C. He was among the first to go to the front in 1861, enlisting as orderly sergeant in Kershaw's 2d South Carolina regiment, and participating in the battles of Bull Run and Manassas. Being severely wounded at the battle of Lewisville, Sept. 11, 1861, he was discharged from service, although he continued to perform staff duty and fill other positions until the close of the war. For three years from 1864 he represented the district of Greenville in the Legislature of South Carolina. In 1870 he was elected to the United States House of Representatives from the old "Howell Cobb" district, and served during the forty-first and forty-second congresses. He secured the passage of a bill in 1871 donating the old U.S. Mint at Dahlonega for an agricultural college, and has since served continuously as president of its board of trustees, giving both money and services to its affairs. Since leaving Congress he has several times been a member of both branches of the Georgia Legislature. In addition to Captain Price, the following children survive him: Mrs. Walter S. Wilson, of Savannah; Mrs. William A. Charters, of Gainesville; William P. Price, jr., of Atlanta; Mrs. John West,

of Atlanta, and Mrs. Cadie P. Craig, of Dahlonega. Captain Price is now detailed as commandant of cadets, North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Gen. and Mrs. McCrea, U.S.A., are in Washington for the winter at the Hotel Gordon.

A son, Robert Hill Lyon, was born to the wife of Lieut. Robert M. Lyon, 11th U.S. Inf., at Cheyenne, Wyo., Nov. 9, 1908.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Daniel M. Cheston, jr., 17th U.S. Inf., on Oct. 11, 1908, last, at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

A daughter was born recently to the wife of Mr. Arthur Rule. Mrs. Rule is the daughter of Major Walter K. Wright, 8th U.S. Inf.

Capt. Rogers Gardner, C.A.C., now in the Union Protestant Infirmary, Baltimore, was operated upon by the specialist, Dr. Finney, of Baltimore, for growth contracted in the Philippines. He is now reported as doing nicely. Mrs. Gardner is with Captain Gardner during his illness in the hospital.

Mrs. Henry Cleveland Perkins returned from New York Nov. 17, where she went to see her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. Francis A. Ruggles, U.S.A., newly appointed military attaché to Chili, and Mrs. Ruggles off for Europe, where they will spend some time before going to Lieutenant Ruggles's new post.

Miss Evelyn Russell Early of Lynchburg, Va., sister of Lieuts. Clifford C. and Jubal A. Early, of the 20th U.S. Inf., is visiting Major and Mrs. Wirt Robinson at West Point, N.Y. She will remain there till Nov. 28, when she will join Annapolis friends at the Army-Navy game and return home with them to make them a visit.

Capt. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder, U.S.N., who commanded the Alabama on its voyage around the world, was on Nov. 17 assigned to duty as captain of the New York Navy Yard. Capt. Samuel W. B. Diehl, who commanded the Idaho, has been assigned to command the receiving ship Hancock at the New York Navy Yard.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., according to a newspaper despatch from Los Angeles, Cal., has been chosen chairman of the directorate of the Los Angeles Harbor Company, which is building a railway system from San Pedro Harbor to points in Southern California. The company with which Rear Admiral Evans is associated has some valuable water front holdings at San Pedro.

Mrs. J. C. Kelton, vice-president of the Woman's Army and Navy League, widow of Gen. J. C. Kelton, U.S.A., who has been for twelve years sole manager of the sales of the Telegraphic Code issued by the League, is going to England for the winter. Mrs. R. C. DuBois, treasurer of the League, whose address is 2028 Sixteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C., will attend to orders for the code after Dec. 1. Mrs. Kelton sails from Boston on the steamer Cymric on Dec. 9, to be abroad for three or four months. Her address will be in care of her sister, Mrs. William P. Knowles, 5 Brunswick Terrace, Campden Hill, Kensington, W., London, England.

Mrs. F. T. Dent, a sister of Gen. U. S. Grant, with a party of friends, had a narrow escape from being dangerously wounded by hunters on the outskirts of Denver, Colo., Nov. 17. Their automobile ran over an English setter belonging to the hunting party, and when the owner of the dog saw what had been done he raised his gun and fired at the flying automobile. One of the buckshot struck Mrs. Dent on the back of the head. Its force had been spent, however, and it left an abrasion on the skin and fell down her sleeve. The back of the automobile was splattered with shot. Complaint was made by Major Campbell, the owner of the machine, and a warrant has been sworn out for the arrest of the hunter. It is claimed that the chauffeur was responsible for the killing of the dog, as he was driving, it is said, at a sixty-mile-an-hour clip.

Among the medical officers of the U.S. Navy contributing special articles to the United States Naval Medical Bulletin for October, 1908, on professional matters, as observed by medical officers at stations and on board ships in every part of the world, and pertaining to the physical welfare of the naval personnel, are the following: P. A. Surges, C. S. Butler and P. S. Rossiter, Pharmacists E. R. Noyes, P. A. Surg. A. M. Fauntleroy, U.S. N., and P. A. Surg. C. S. Butler. Clinical notes were furnished by P. A. Surg. W. F. Hull, Asst. Surg. R. Hayden and Asst. Surg. R. I. Longabaugh. Med. Insp. H. G. Beyer, U.S.N., reviews the subject of "Organization of the Medical Department (Naval) for Battle." Under the caption of "Progress in Medical Science," the contributors include Asst. Surg. D. G. Allen, Hospital Steward R. W. King, Surg. E. R. Stitt, Asst. Surg. E. W. Brown, Pharmacist P. J. Waldner, Surg. H. C. Curl, P. A. Surg. H. W. Smith, P. A. Surg. C. S. Butler and O. J. Mink, and Surg. R. M. Kennedy. Surg. A. Farenholt, U.S.N., gives a short account of legislative action regarding the U.S. Naval Medical Corps, and of hospital history.

Capt. James F. Howell, C.A.C., who has been in the Artillery District of Boston for five years, three years as adjutant of the district, was transferred to Fort Hunt, Va., as commanding officer of that post, and left Boston on Nov. 11 for his new station. Previous to his departure, Captain Howell was the guest of the officers of the Corps of Coast Artillery, Mass. Vol. Militia, at a dinner given at the Copley Square Hotel, Boston. Covers were laid for about fifty. Regret was expressed by Colonel Nutter and several of his officers at Captain Howell's departure, inasmuch as he had been interested in and a great help to the militia during the joint exercises of the past two years. The officers and ladies of Fort Banks tendered Capt. and Mrs. Howell a farewell reception and dance at the gymnasium building on the evening of Nov. 10, the 10th Band, C.A.C., furnishing the music. The members of the band presented Mrs. Howell with a water service and candelabra. The Military Order of the Carabao gave a dinner, followed by a business meeting at the Boston Athletic Club on the evening of Nov. 7, at which Captain Howell resigned the office of paramount carabao, and Lieutenant Colonel Talbot, commanding the 2d Corps of Cadets, M.V.M., was elected to fill the vacancy. Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, was a guest of the corps, and joined the Massachusetts corps by transfer from the Manila corps. Speaking of the departure of Captain Howell, the Boston Herald said: "Officers and men of the Massachusetts Militia will learn with regret of the transfer of Captain Howell. The state militia work in conjunction with the Regulars in the Boston fortifications has appealed strongly to Captain Howell, and greatly through his efforts the joint maneuvers have been successfully carried out. His order for the exercises during the past summer between the Regulars and the M.V. M. has been highly praised for its conciseness and accuracy."

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Michael J. McDonough, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at Washington, D. C., Nov. 13, 1908.

A son, Charles Edward Wheatley, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. Charles E. Wheatley, Coast Art., U.S.A., at Fort Adams, R.I., Nov. 11, 1908.

A son, Guy Carleton Glassford, was born at West Point, N.Y., Nov. 12, 1908, to the wife of Lieut. Pelham Davis Glassford, 2d Field Art., U.S.A.

A son, Herbert Charles Gibner, jr., was born to the wife of Capt. H. C. Gibner, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 8.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Drake are in Washington for a short visit pending their departure for Europe, as they sail from New York for Naples Nov. 28 on the Cunard S.S. Coronian.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. F. J. Drake, U.S.N., sail from New York for Naples on Nov. 28. Their address while abroad will be Care of U.S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

Mrs. George W. Laws, wife of Lieutenant Commander Laws, U.S.N., entertained at a house party at her home in Annapolis, Md., Nov. 14, in honor of the football game and the Saturday evening hop.

Paymr. F. G. Pyne, U.S.N., who is on sick leave, has located with his family at 120 Park avenue, Yonkers, N. Y. His health has improved very much and he hopes to return to duty within a few weeks.

Capt. Charles A. Romeyn, 2d U.S. Cav., on leave from Fort Des Moines, Mrs. Romeyn and Master Charles, are the guests of the Captain's parents, Major and Mrs. Romeyn, 1736 P street, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. George T. Evans, U.S.N., who is in New York city this week, is staying at the Hotel Wolcott. He will be a guest at the navy yard during part of his visit, returning to the Wolcott before going back to duty.

Rear Admiral John K. Barton, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, suffered a stroke of paralysis Nov. 14 in Philadelphia. He was removed to the Naval Hospital, and at last accounts was reported better.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. F. W. Dickens, U.S.N., have returned to Washington, D.C., from their summer home on Wooster Heights, Danbury, Conn., and are visiting the parents of Mrs. Dickens, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, at 2014 Columbia Road.

Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., by request, gave an interesting talk in the parlor of Hotel Buckminster, Boston, Mass., Nov. 16, on "Military Service Among the Moros in Moroland." An inviting dinner was partaken of before the talk.

Mrs. Alexander, wife of Capt. Robert Alexander, 19th U.S. Inf., Fort Leavenworth, is visiting her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Earl H. Thomas, at their new home, 1425 Williams street, Denver, Colo. Mrs. Alexander will return to Fort Leavenworth about Jan. 1.

Mrs. Samuel Reber, daughter of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., who has been the guest of her father in Washington this summer, sailed from San Francisco last week on the transport Sheridan for Manila, where she will join her husband, Major Reber, U.S.A.

General Marshall, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., has gone to Dallas, Galveston and New Orleans to inspect public works under construction. He will return to Washington on Nov. 27. Col. Frederic V. Abbot is acting Chief of Engineers in the absence of General Marshall.

Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., gave an interesting illustrated lecture on "Aeronautics" in the Assembly Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Washington, D.C., before a large audience, the affair being under the auspices of the department of educational work.

A despatch from Mexico, Mo., states that Oberlin M. Carter, a former captain, U.S.A., is acting as the superintendent of the Mexican Brick and Fire Clay Company, whose plant is in that city, and was recently purchased by a New York syndicate. Mr. Carter has been there more than a month, but few knew his identity. He is said to be an unrelenting worker and lives in his office.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Humphrey, U.S.A., who have decided upon Washington as their winter home, have taken 1620 Eighteenth street for their residence. Miss Humphrey and Miss Helen Humphrey, who have been in Washington very little during the past two years, are now here with their parents. Capt. Evan H. Humphrey, Q.M. Dept., who has been ordered to Washington for duty, will join the family early in December.

Mrs. Partello, wife of Major J. M. T. Partello, 25th U.S. Inf., is visiting her son, Capt. J. K. Partello, 5th Inf., at Havana, Cuba, where the Captain is on duty with the provisional government of Cuba, in connection with the Election Bureau, of the Department of State and Justice, of the island republic. Mrs. Partello only arrived from the Philippines a short time ago, and will return shortly to her husband, Major Partello, who is stationed at Malabang, Mindanao, P.I.

One of the candidates for admission to the list of first-class members of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion who are to be elected at the meeting of the New York Commandery Dec. 2, is Prof. Thomas Daynesford Lounsbury, of Yale University, who served during the Civil War for three years as a lieutenant, 126th N.Y. Inf., being on staff duty part of the time. He was wounded at Harper's Ferry, Va. Another candidate is Brevet Brig. Gen. Thomas Thompson Eckert, in charge of military telegraphs during the Civil War, and Assistant Secretary of War, now chairman, Board of Directors, W.U.T. Co. A candidate for hereditary membership, first class, by inheritance, Major Golden L'Hommiedieu Ruggles, O.D., son of the late Geo. D. Ruggles, A.G., U.S.A.

Phineas Fogg's trip around the world in eighty days at an expense running almost to six figures, as told by Jules Verne, may have had excitement enough in it, but according to the Manila Times a round-the-world tour that is within the reach of the average man and that is full of quiet interest, is that recently undertaken by Major George P. Ahern, U.S.A., retired, stationed at Manila, P.I. Starting from Manila the itinerary included Hong Kong, Nagasaki, Kobe, Tsuruga, Vladivostok, Moscow, Warsaw, Berlin, Dresden, Prague, Vienna, Munich, Strasburg, Paris, London, New York, Washington, New Orleans, San Francisco, and back to starting point, 23,979 miles in sixty-eight days, at a total expense of \$534.50 for transportation, which included meals and lodging for the sea journeys, but not for those on land. The trip across the Pacific, of course, was made on a government transport, and this part of the journey would otherwise have cost an additional \$225. Yet with these additions it is evident that it is now possible for the ordinary traveler to girdle the globe at an expense not exceeding \$1,000 and in less than seventy days. Probably with careful planning of steamer connections the trip could be done in sixty days, or even less.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. R. M. Lyon, 11th U.S. Inf., at Fort Russell, Wyo., Nov. 9.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Moses T. Barlow, Philippine Scouts, at Manila, P.I., Oct. 7, 1908.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. G. A. Lynch, 17th U.S. Inf., at West Point, N.Y., Nov. 12, 1908.

Capt. and Mrs. Joseph P. Tracy, U.S.A., entertained at a dinner at the Chevy Chase (Md.) Club on Nov. 14.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. F. W. Fuger, 13th U.S. Inf., at Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich., Nov. 15.

Miss Eugenie Havard, the daughter of Col. Valery Havard, U.S.A., entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., on Nov. 18.

A daughter, Margaret Holt, was born to the wife of Lieut. John J. Mudgett, 12th U.S. Inf., at Fort Porter, N.Y., Nov. 13, 1908.

Miss Sylvia Wilder, the daughter of Lieut. Col. Wilber E. Wilder, U.S.A., is spending several weeks visiting in Cazenovia, New York.

Major B. Shaw Wood and Miss J. Wood Ogden, of London, Ont., have been spending a few days in New York at the Hotel Plaza.

Brig. Gen. Alfred Mordecai, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Mordecai have returned to their apartment at the Westmoreland, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Middleton S. Elliott, U.S.N., recently ordered to Washington, D.C., on duty, and Mrs. Elliott have leased a house at 2128 Le Roy Place, N.W.

Mrs. George Grant Mitchell and small daughter, Elizabeth, are guests of Major and Mrs. Charles G. Long, U.S.M.C., at Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.

Gen. Chambers McKibbin, U.S.A., Mrs. McKibbin, Miss McKibbin, and Miss Crofton are located for the winter at 1022 Vermont avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Miss Marguerite Knox, the daughter of Col. Thomas T. Knox, U.S.A., retired, has been visiting in Washington, D.C., for the past few weeks as the guest of Frances Miller.

Mrs. A. A. De Loffre and Miss De Loffre have returned to their apartment in the Westminster, Washington, D.C., after a visit of several months in New York and Plainfield, N.J.

Mrs. Crosby and the Misses Crosby, the widow and daughters of the late Rear Admiral Crosby, U.S.N., have returned to Washington, D.C., and opened their Connecticut avenue house for the winter.

Capt. Nathan E. Niles, U.S.N., who has been in command of the receiving ship Hancock at the navy yard, New York, has been ordered to duty at Philadelphia, Pa., as governor of the Naval Home.

The officers and ladies of the post of Washington Barracks, D.C., have sent out invitations for a series of hops to be given at the Officers' Club on the evenings of the first and third Fridays of each month at nine o'clock.

Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., will entertain at a tea to introduce their daughter, Miss Carolyn Merritt Murray, on Saturday, Nov. 21, from four until seven, at their residence, 1616 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D.C.

Col. and Mrs. B. Reeves Russell, U.S.M.C., have sent out invitations for a reception to introduce their daughter, Miss Bessie Sessions, on Thursday evening, Dec. 3, from nine until eleven, at "The Alibi Club, 1802 I street, Washington, D.C.

Paymr. Charles W. Littlefield, U.S.N., stationed in Boston, has taken rooms at the Algonquin Club for the winter and will do much entertaining at luncheon and dinners. Mr. Littlefield has just returned to Boston from a visit at the Hotel Plaza, in New York.

Mrs. Slavens, wife of Major Slavens, U.S.A., was hostess at a small luncheon at her home in Fort Leavenworth. The guests were Mrs. Funston, Mrs. Elmer Clark, Mrs. Cullem, Mrs. Aloe, Mrs. Barker, Miss Houghton and Mrs. Slavens's house guest, Mrs. W. B. Reynolds.

The Rev. David H. Tribou, U.S.N., chaplain of the Naval Home, Gray's Ferry road, Philadelphia, Pa., has been ordered to attend the national congress of the American Prison Association in Richmond, Va., from Nov. 14 to 19 inclusive. This is the tenth time Chaplain Tribou has been a delegate to the congress.

Under the auspices of the Grand Army Hall and Memorial Association of Illinois, a bronze bust of Col. John Mason Loomis was unveiled at Memorial Hall, Public Library Building, Chicago, Nov. 14, with interesting exercises. The bust was presented by Mrs. Mary H. Loomis and the address was made by Major Horatio L. Wait.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Wright were guests of honor at dinner on Nov. 16 of Gen. J. Franklin Bell and Mrs. Bell at Fort Myer. The other guests were the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Newberry, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Garfield, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Strauss, the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Robert Bacon and the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver.

The exhibition drill and bazaar, given under the auspices of the Woman's Army and Navy League at Fort Myer, Va., on Friday, Nov. 13, proved to be a great success. Hundreds of people, representing Army and Navy and residential society of Washington, attended, and were, indeed, well rewarded by witnessing a drill of unusual skill, and the bazaar itself being so well arranged in the different buildings of the post, avoided all congestion at the various booths.

Army and Navy arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending Nov. 18, were the following: Capt. T. J. Cowie, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cowie; Lieut. W. R. Standiford, U.S.A., and Mrs. Standiford; Lieut. Dorsey Cullen, Major E. A. Mearns and Col. D. W. Lockwood, U.S.A.; Naval Constr. G. A. Bissett, U.S.N.; Col. J. G. D. Knight and Col. R. H. Patterson, U.S.A.; Capt. N. E. Niles, Surg. E. H. Marsteller and Dr. F. W. P. Hough, U.S.N., and Capt. H. G. Bishop, U.S.A.

Capt. George S. Gibbs, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., delivered an interesting and instructive illustrated lecture in the mess hall of the post hospital at Camp Columbia, Cuba, Nov. 9. Captain Gibbs served a number of years in Alaska and built some of the posts there. His talk greatly pleased the audience and he has been invited to give the same lecture over in the main post in the pavilion for the 2,000 soldiers stationed there. After the Captain had finished his lecture, Sergeant Thomas, of the Hospital Corps, gave instrumental music, followed by latest songs by Gerstien, of the Artillery. Chaplain Rice, who was in charge, exhibited a 1,000-foot film of an automobile drama with a moving picture machine. Wheeler, of the Infantry, sang an illustrated song. Captain Truby, the surgeon in charge while Major Wilcox is on the practice march, has granted permission for another entertainment for the sick men in hospital.

Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich and Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg, U.S.N., were among the guests at the 140th annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, at the Waldorf-Astoria on Nov. 19.

Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, was given a warm welcome by the board of managers of the Massachusetts State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, at the meeting of the board in Boston, Mass., Nov. 13.

Btsn. William E. Amato died at the Naval Hospital, Newport, R.I., Nov. 19, 1908. He was born in Jersey City Sept. 27, 1875, and after serving eleven years as an enlisted man in the Navy he was on May 16, 1904, appointed a boatswain in the Navy.

Major Charles Lynch, Med. Corps, U.S.A., delivered the anniversary lecture before the New York Academy of Medicine Nov. 19, speaking on the topic, "The Medical Service in a Modern Army in War, as Exemplified by the Japanese Army in the Russo-Japanese War."

Lieut. Col. J. L. Powell, U.S.A., and family, after spending the summer at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., will spend the winter in the South at Birmingham, Ala., and San Antonio, Texas. Their future address will be care of P. G. Bowman, South Highlands, Birmingham, Ala.

The editors of El Renacimiento, a daily paper of Manila, are on trial for criminal libel, charges having been preferred against them by Commissioner Dean C. Worcester. The Commissioner is well known for his arduous work in civilizing the negritos and other semi-barbarous peoples of the Philippines.

It is expected that within a few days Surg. J. C. Thompson, U.S.A., who was detailed to report to Secretary Taft some months ago for special duty supposed to be in connection with the journey and sojourn of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, en route from Manila to the United States, will report for duty with his corps.

First Lieut. F. P. Lahm, U.S.A., will lecture before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at New York, Dec. 2, on aeronautics. He will also lecture before the National Guard Association of Pennsylvania Dec. 4 at Harrisburg. Col. M. M. Macomb and Major Joseph H. Kuhn, U.S.A., will also speak at Harrisburg, the same date.

Arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, this week, include the following: Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A.; Lieut. W. R. Standiford, U.S.A., and Mrs. Standiford; Col. W. T. Wood, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wood and Miss Wood; Col. F. J. Town, Capt. C. O. Zollars, Major W. E. Ellis, Major W. P. Kendall, Lieut. Charles S. Caffrey, U.S.A.; Capt. J. McE. Huey, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. C. S. Hoffman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hoffman.

Pay Insp. Harry R. Sullivan, U.S.N., retired, died at the George Washington Hospital, Washington, D.C., at 8 a.m., Nov. 20, 1908. He was born at Sidney, Ohio, May 28, 1855, and entered the Navy as an assistant paymaster June 16, 1880. He served on the Puritan during the Spanish-American War, and was at the Naval Station, Cavite, 1900, 1901 and 1905. He attained the rank of pay inspector March 3, 1903; served on the Texas in 1905, and was transferred to the retired list Feb. 9, 1906.

Chaplain George D. Rice, 27th U.S. Inf., on duty at Havana, Cuba, announces a masquerade for the Thanksgiving event; also entertainment and dances for every Thursday night until the troops leave for the United States. At the hop for the soldiers at Camp Columbia, Nov. 12, Captain Glibreth's company of the 27th Infantry won three prizes for best dancing. The winners were Corporal Everett, second prize; Private Conlan, third prize, and Mrs. Howland, wife of the quartermaster sergeant of Company H, the fourth prize. The Grand March was performed with seventy-five couples, who described several novel features, including an anchor, which occupied the entire dancing floor.

Miss Juanita and Miss Helen Humphrey, daughters of Major Gen. and Mrs. Humphrey, gave a beautiful luncheon Nov. 19 at the Chevy Chase Country Club, Washington, D.C., in honor of Miss Helen Hatfield, whose bridesmaid Miss Helen Humphrey will be. The guests were seated at a round table. The centerpiece was a wedding bell of yellow chrysanthemums, from which trailed smilax ropes to the corners of the table. The candies and cakes were yellow, complimentary to the branch of the Service to which the bride will belong, while the ices were in the form of slippers tied with yellow satin bows. The place cards were attached to favors which caused great merriment, being small dolls dressed in the most up-to-date of sheath gowns of white satin, long court trains and tulle veils. Beside the guest of honor were Miss Phelps, the maid of honor; Miss Knox, who is to be a bridesmaid; Miss Carrie Murray, Miss Dorothy Williams, Miss Harriet Hatch, Miss Aleshire, and Miss Annie Irwin, all debutantes of the season, and Miss Sadie Murray and Miss Katherine Clabaugh.

The New York Evening Globe publishes a portrait of Col. Robert M. Thompson with an article in which it quotes Colonel Thompson as saying with reference to his suggested appointment as Secretary of the Navy: "It is true that I have been made the candidate of the Navy League and the Alumni Association of the Naval Academy; but I am not speaking as a candidate. I have been selected by my friends simply because I have always been a crank on the subject of the Navy, and because they believe the Navy would follow me as a unit. Although I was at Hot Springs recently, I did not see Mr. Taft. My being at the Springs while he was there was simply a coincidence. I went down to get rid of a cold contracted in court, but naturally it was assumed I had gone to see the President. I shall do nothing personally to advance my case. I have retired from business and am simply playing now. Of course I am flattered by the attitude my friends have taken, and if offered the appointment would have to make great personal sacrifices in accepting. Still, I would do so. The salary, of course, would be no object; but I would make the sacrifice in the interests of doing what I could to build up the Navy." Colonel Thompson was graduated from the Naval Academy in the class of '68. He subsequently served four years in the Navy and then resigned to take up a business career. Since that time, however, he has been active in naval affairs."

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Judge Advocate General of the Army, Brig. Gen. George B. Davis, reports that twenty officers were tried by G.C.M. during the year, of whom eight were acquitted; one cadet, who was convicted; 4,107 enlisted men, of whom 257 were acquitted. Three officers were dismissed as against four last year and fourteen for the year before last. One of the officers is under sentence for five years in a penitentiary. In one case the sentence of dismissal was commuted to loss of rank. The amendment of the executive order of Jan. 12, 1905, restricting the use of previous convictions for the purpose of discharge, has decreased the discharges imposed

on account of previous conviction from about twenty-four per cent. to about ten per cent. Of 284 men tried by garrison courts sixty-three men were acquitted and 1,343 in the 40,868 trials by summary courts, representing about 24,000 different men. There is a decrease of twenty-eight per cent. in the trials by garrison and regimental courts and about ten per cent. in the trials by summary courts. The trials by garrison courts are as one to 144 of summary trials. About twenty-two per cent. of the enlisted force were tried more than once. The application of Par. 961, R.S., has reduced the trials by ten per cent. or seventeen per cent. in the last two years. The use of intoxicating liquors, promoted by the anti-canteen law, is the chief cause of offenses. The sale of clothing by enlisted men continues. Condemned property sold should be marked. The reformatory influence of an abatement of sentence for good conduct would seem to be of greater value to the Service when exercised over a man who is to return to the ranks than when exercised over a man who at the completion of his confinement is no longer to be allowed to serve in the Army. There should be a corps of judge advocates' clerks with salaries equal to those now paid paymaster's clerks.

The Ordnance Department reports that during the months of September and October, 1908, the Ordnance Board has experimented with dummy projectiles for large caliber guns. Three models with devices designed to unseat the projectile in case of sticking in the bore were tested. The model having an interior plunger or rammer was found most satisfactory. It was thought, however, that the sticking is generally due to the band being forced up into the rifling in a worn gun. Projectiles were fitted with bands of larger diameter than that of the service bands to overcome this difficulty. It was found that such a band having the front surface spherical overcame the difficulty in question, in a gun having the bore much enlarged by erosion. It was recommended that a band such as described be adopted for the present service dummy projectiles and that new dummy projectiles be fitted also with an interior rammer. At Frankford Arsenal the preparation of tracings for range chart of Pratt range board for 6-inch gun is under way, and the manufacture of new scales for deflection boards has been undertaken. These are required, owing to recent changes in range tables for seacoast guns. The manufacture of one complete sight with brackets for 75 mm. Vickers-Maxim mountain carriage is under way. The sight is similar in design to the sights for 3-inch field material, and provides for use of panoramic sight. At Rock Island Arsenal an experimental aluminum canteen combining canteen, cup and meat can in one compact article, is being manufactured. Also four saddles, with rifle scabbards and saddle bags, in accordance with suggestions of Capt. R. C. Williams, 13th Cav. The saddles differ from the service model in the extension of the side bars to facilitate the carrying of the pack and modification of the means of attaching the scabbard. Four hundred nickel or alloy steel rifle barrels are being manufactured to determine whether this material is better suited for rifles than the material now used. Springfield Armory has been testing ball cartridges, model of 1906, with bullet cannellured and the cartridge case then cannellured into the groove on the bullet. The object of this method of manufacture is to secure the bullet to the case so it may not come out due to any accident of service. Nothing occurred during the firings of 1,000 of these cartridges that would indicate that the cannellured bullet is less accurate than that without the cannellure. None of the 1,000 cases was found to be split at the neck after firing. Five Bassett sights are being manufactured for issue to the Service for thorough test. Of Warner & Swasey Co. telescopic musket sights for expert riflemen, 1,000 are being delivered and inspected.

There has been not unnaturally some curiosity as to the precise circumstances of the retirement of Major Edgar A. Mearns, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who is to accompany President Roosevelt on his African jaunt in quest of big game and literary material. The facts are that Major Mearns was recently in due course ordered before a board at Washington for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. The physical examination which always precedes the mental resulted in the professional determination that the officer has undergone during the last few years while in most active service extensive atrophy of the abdominotheracic muscles involving the epigastric and hypochondriac regions with a partial paralysis of the perimysic and sorolemmic membranes extending to the obliquus externus abdominis and the rectus abdominis. In addition, symptoms were found of a serious chronic malady which of itself would in a short period of time have rendered retirement necessary. Under the recent act reorganizing the Medical Department, it is provided that should any officer of the corps fail to pass his physical examination and be found incapacitated for service by reason of physical disability contracted in the line of duty, he shall be retired with the rank to which his seniority entitled him to be promoted. On Jan. 1, when six majors of the corps just below him in lineal rank are to be promoted to be lieutenant colonels, Major Mearns will retire with the rank of lieutenant colonel. That he goes to Africa when he has been pronounced physically disqualified for active service as a medical officer in the United States Army may appear peculiar to some, but it is to be attributed to the scientific zeal of Major Mearns and it is to be presumed that he knows what he is doing and will exercise every precaution to maintain his health under the arduous conditions that will undoubtedly beset him in the tropics and in the strenuous company of the present Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination on Dec. 9-10 to fill a vacancy in the position of miscellaneous computer, Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C., and vacancies requiring similar qualifications as they may occur in that observatory. The department states that miscellaneous computers are paid by the hour and earn from \$1,000 to \$1,200 per annum. Promotions are made from this grade, without further examination, to the grade of assistant, at \$1,200 per annum, as vacancies occur. The Commission announces the postponement to Dec. 9-10 of the examination scheduled for Nov. 16-17, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill a vacancy in the position of assistant (male), at \$1,000 per annum, in the Naval Observatory, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., and vacancies requiring similar qualifications as they may occur. As the Commission has experienced considerable difficulty in securing applicants for this examination, qualified persons are urged to apply.

THE ARMY.

S.O. NOV. 19, WAR DEPT.

Capt. Robert L. Moseley, P.S., relieved from treatment at general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, will join company by first available transport.

Capt. Charles W. Fenton relieved duty office chief of Coast Artillery, Dec. 15, and will join regiment.

First Lieut. James O. Dougherty, M.R.C., ordered to active duty at present station.

Lieut. Col. Orin B. Mitchell will proceed to Fort Howard,

Fort Armstrong, Fort Carroll and Fort Smallwood, Md., to inspect seacoast armament.

First Lieut. Wilson Murray, M.R.C., relieved from duty in Philippines Division, and on transport McClellan, ordered to active duty. Upon expiration of leave Lieutenant Murray will proceed to Fort William Henry Harrison for duty.

Col. George G. Greenough relieved from duty in Artillery District of Charleston, and will proceed to his home and await retirement.

Leave for two months to take effect Jan. 15, with permission for extension of one month and to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. Joseph S. Hardin.

The following second lieutenants, Philippine Scouts, recently appointed, will report as designated and proceed to Manila on transport leaving San Francisco Jan. 5:

Manley Lawton appointed to rank from Nov. 2 at Fort Thomas.

Clinton T. Alden appointed to rank from Nov. 4 at Vancouver Barracks.

Eacott B. Miller appointed to rank from Nov. 7 at Columbus Barracks.

Capt. Robert F. Woods is detailed for general recruiting service at Syracuse, N.Y., relieving Capt. Rex Van Den Corput.

Major John K. Cree, at his own request, is relieved from detail as a member of General Staff, and will proceed to Fort Preble, and assume at expiration of leave command of that post.

The following transfers at request of officers are ordered: Capt. Wilson B. Burt, 18th Inf., to 20th; Capt. Arthur S. Cowan, 20th Inf., to 18th.

Sick leave for six months is granted 2d Lieut. Pickens E. Woodson.

CHANGES OF STATION.

G.O. 177, NOV. 9, 1908, WAR DEPARTMENT.

1. Headquarters, 2d Squad, and Troops E, F and G, 5th Cav., are relieved from duty at Fort Apache, Ariz. Ter., and will proceed to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for station, relieving the headquarters, 2d Squad, and Troops E, F and G, 8th Cav., which upon being thus relieved will proceed to stations as follows:

Headquarters, 2d Squad, including Major Henry T. Allen, and Troops F and G, 8th Cav., at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Ter., and Troops E and H, 8th Cav., at Fort Apache, Ariz. Ter.

(a) The horses of Troops E and G, 5th Cav., will be left at Fort Apache in charge of a junior officer and a sufficient guard, who will rejoin their proper organization at Fort Yellowstone on being relieved by the troops of the 8th Cavalry. The horses of Troop F, 5th Cav., will be left at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Ter., as a detachment of that troop now en route from Camp Atascadero, Cal., to Fort Apache, which detachment is under orders to pack and ship the property of the troop to Fort Yellowstone. Upon completion of that duty the detachment will rejoin Troop F, 5th Cav., at Fort Yellowstone.

(b) Three hundred well-trained cavalry horses will be left at Fort Yellowstone by the 2d Squadron, 8th Cav., to supply Troops E, F and G, 5th Cav., selection of horses to be made by the commanding officer, 2d Squad, 5th Cav., and the commanding officer, 2d Squad, 8th Cav. The remainder of the cavalry horses at Fort Yellowstone will accompany Troops F and G, 8th Cav., to Fort Huachuca.

(c) The enlisted men comprising the additional strength in excess of sixty-five men in each troop, of the four troops, 8th Cav., stationed at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., as authorized by Section 1, Par. I, G.O. No. 131, W.D., Aug. 14, 1908, will be sent to Fort Robinson, Nebr., there to be transferred as vacancies occur to the organizations of the 8th Cavalry stationed at that post.

2. Headquarters, band and 1st and 3d Squadrons, 5th Cav., will be relieved from duty in the Department of the Colorado, and will proceed to the Island of Oahu, Hawaii Ter., for station, sailing on a transport leaving San Francisco, Cal., about Jan. 5, 1909. The organizations will take all impediments with them to the Island of Oahu and the horses will accompany the organizations as far as San Francisco.

Organization commanders will carry out the instructions contained in Par. 4 and 5, G.O. No. 95, W.D., June 1, 1908, as shown in Table V of that order. The permanent camp equipment will be shipped, if possible, on transport sailing Dec. 5, 1908, so as to be immediately available upon arrival of the organizations in Hawaii Territory, and the field service equipment will accompany the organizations en route.

3. Headquarters, 3d Squad, 3d Cav., and two troops of that squadron to be designated by the squadron commander, will be relieved from duty at Fort San Houston, Texas, and will proceed to Fort Wingate, N.M., for station, so as to arrive at that post in time to relieve Troops I, K and M, 5th Cav.

The Quartermaster's Department will arrange to transport the horses of the organizations of the 5th Cavalry under orders to proceed to Hawaii Territory from such point on the Pacific Coast as may be for the best interests of the service.

G.O. 178, NOV. 10, 1908, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I.—Clause (c), Section 16, Par. II, G.O. No. 119, W.D., July 2, 1908, is amended to read as follows:

(c) There will be continually under instruction four classes of bakers and four classes of cooks, a new class of each to enter on the 15th of every month. Details will be made by The Adjutant General of the Army in order that the number ordered for instruction during any one term may not exceed the accommodations of the training school.

II.—Capt. Elvin B. Heiberg, 6th Cav., is selected and detailed as major to command the 9th Battalion, Phil. Scouts, in place of Capt. Samuel V. Ham, 12th Inf., whose detail to command said battalion is revoked at his own request.

III.—By direction of the President, the sentence of a G.O.M. in the case of 1st Lieut. William L. Lowe, 13th Cav., is mitigated to a loss of fifteen files in lineal rank so that his name shall be borne hereafter on the list of first lieutenants of cavalry immediately following that of 1st Lieut. James Houston, 10th Cav.

G.O. 180, NOV. 14, 1908, WAR DEPT.

Publishes regulations governing a special examination for applicants from civil life for appointment to the position of second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps, and G.O. No. 1, Jan. 2, 1908, W.D., is hereby rescinded in so far as this special examination and its resulting appointments are concerned. Candidates will be authorized to report for examination on Feb. 2, 1909, at such military posts in the vicinity of their homes as may be designated in each case. No candidate will be examined who is married, or under twenty-one or over twenty-seven years of age, or who is not a citizen of the United States.

G.O. 181, NOV. 16, 1908, WAR DEPT.

Describes Parcel "B" of the Military Reservation of Malate Barracks, commonly called "Cuartel de Malate," situated in the city of Manila, P.I.

CIR. 88, OCT. 31, 1908, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following decisions of the Secretary of War are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

I. Status of officers assuming command of troops embarked on a transport, Par. 225, Army Transport Service Regulations.—The assumption of the command of troops embarked on a transport as provided for in Par. 225, Army Transport Service Regulations, 1908, where no special designation of a commanding officer has been made as provided therein, is strictly obligatory on the senior line officer authorized to sail on the transport; and while serving as commanding officer under this regulation his status is that of an officer

performing sea travel with troops under competent orders, and the travel, when so performed, is necessary in the military service and falls within the provisions of Par. 1299, Army Regulations.

2. Interpretations of the word "chevron," as used on page 7, G.O. No. 108, W.D., June 29, 1908.—The word "chevron," as used on page 7, G.O. No. 108, W.D., June 29, 1908, in the enumeration of articles to be issued without charge to enlisted men, is interpreted to mean any device of cloth intended to be worn on the sleeve of the coat of an enlisted man for the purpose of indicating his rank, grade, rating, or classification.

3. Detail of a mess sergeant on an Army mine planter.—A sergeant detailed in charge of a troop mess on an Army mine planter may be detailed as mess sergeant under the provisions of Par. 1385½, Army Regulations, and while so detailed will be entitled to \$6 a month in addition to his regular pay under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved May 11, 1908.

4. The following opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, which has been approved by the Secretary of War, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"Office of the Judge Advocate General,
Washington, D.C., Oct. 2, 1908.

"The executive officer of a summary court is the summary court officer; the executive officer of all other forms of courts-martial is the judge advocate thereof, and the latter is charged with the certification of all vouchers in regard to witnesses, etc., connected with the court of which he is the judge advocate."

"Where vouchers concern a summary court, the summary court officer is required to certify them; but he would have no authority to certify vouchers connected with a general court-martial of which he is not a member. Should the judge advocate of a general court have any doubt as to the fact that a witness by deposition 'has been in attendance giving deposition for use of a court-martial,' etc., as suggested in the 6th indorsement the judge advocate has no business to allow the deposition to be used in evidence. The uniform practice of very many years has not been questioned in this regard, and there can be no doubt whatever that it is the duty of the judge advocate of a general court-martial to certify vouchers for witness fees whether a witness is actually present or whether he is summoned to make deposition. The face of the deposition is a sufficient indication of at least one attendance on the part of the witness. Unless there be evidence of further attendance the certification will of course be for one day only. Should an error occur, in the witness may be depended upon to call attention thereto."

"George B. Davis, Judge Advocate General."

5. Six months' pay on death of an officer or enlisted man not allowed if the deceased was on leave of absence or on furlough when the disability that caused the death was contracted. The widow or designated beneficiary of an officer or enlisted man who dies while on leave of absence or on furlough is not entitled to the six months' pay provided for in the Act of Congress approved May 11, 1908, the deceased not having been "in line of duty," within the meaning of the Act specified, at the time the disability was incurred.

6. Ice not to be issued to organizations of the Philippine Scouts.—Ice will not be issued to organizations of the Philippine Scouts under Section 10, Par. 1233, Army Regulations, but, when practicable and necessary, it will be issued to the Subsistence Department for the preservation of perishable subsistence stores at stations garrisoned by Philippine Scouts, as at other station.

7. Issue of the Spanish campaign badge for service on United States Army hospital ships during the war with Spain.—Service on a United States Army hospital ship en route to or in the immediate vicinity of Cuba, Porto Rico, or the Philippine Islands, between the dates specified in Par. 1 (c), G.O. No. 129, W.D., 1908, constitutes service for which the Spanish campaign badge may be issued.

8. Regimental funds entitled to allotment from exchanging dividends wherever the headquarters of the regiment may be stationed.—Under Section (a), Par. 16, G.O. No. 109, W.D., 1905, as amended by Par. II, G.O. No. 60, W.D., 1908, regimental funds of regiments to which organizations holding membership in an exchange belong are entitled to the portion of the allotment from exchange dividends as therein prescribed, wherever the headquarters of the regiment may be stationed.

9. Officers required to be mounted.—Character of personally-owned mount determines right to additional pay and mount-maintenance. Officers required to be mounted and who are furnishing their own mounts for use in the Government service are authorized to draw the additional pay and have their mounts maintained at Government expense only in cases where the officer has provided himself at his own expense and for good appearance equaling in general quality the type supplied by the Government for the duty in question; failure to have a mount of this character available for use at his station (excepting in the cases of officers falling within the provisions of Par. 1293, Army Regulations, as amended by G.O. No. 153, Sept. 23, 1908, W.D.), bars the officer from receiving the additional pay and from having his mount maintained at Government expense regardless of the number of other mounts he may have at his station for use.

By order of the Secretary of War:
J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIR. 90, NOV. 12, 1908, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Cir. No. 68, W.D., Oct. 8, 1907, as amended by Par. II, Cir. No. 50, W.D., June 19, 1908, is further amended so as to provide that the change in the collar ornament referred to therein shall not take effect until further orders.

By order of the Secretary of War:
J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIR. 13, NOV. 9, 1908, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

The following extract from an indorsement from the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, dated Nov. 3, 1908, which interprets Par. 129, Infantry Drill Regulations, 1904, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"Since the left hand is the only one that is disengaged at the time the cartridge box is opened and closed during the inspection of arms, it follows that in the absence of specific provision to the contrary, the cartridge box should be opened and closed with that hand."

By command of Brigadier General Brush:
W. P. BURNHAM, Major, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 181, NOV. 5, 1908, ARMY OF CUBAN PAC.

Post commanders will cause the physical examination prescribed for all officers below the grade of major, to be made Nov. 30, 1908, by the post surgeon. Officers below the grade of major on duty in Havana will be examined by the attending surgeon, these headquarters.

Any officer examined for promotion since Dec. 1, 1907, will be exempted from the examinations directed herein.

G.O. 186, NOV. 11, 1908, ARMY OF CUBAN PAC.

I. To enable him to comply with the provisions of Par. 1, S.O. No. 256, W.D., Nov. 2, 1905, Capt. John W. Furlong, Gen. Staff, is relieved from duty as assistant to the chief of staff and as chief of the military information division, these headquarters, to take effect Nov. 23, 1908.

II. Capt. John W. Wright, 17th Inf., is detailed as chief of the military information division, these headquarters, to take effect Nov. 23, 1908, vice Capt. John W. Furlong, Gen. Staff.

By command of Major General Barry:
MILLARD F. WALTZ, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Leave for twenty days is granted Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, to take effect upon the completion of his duties as member of the board of officers to which he was appointed. (Nov. 14, W.D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. FRANKLIN BELL, CHIEF OF STAFF.
Capt. John W. Furlong, General Staff, will stand relieved

from duty with this Army on Nov. 23, 1908, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Havana, Cuba, on that date, and comply with Par. 1, S.O. No. 256, W.D., Nov. 2, 1908. (Nov. 11, A.O.P.)

So much of Par. 15, S.O. 194, Aug. 20, 1908, and Par. 12, S.O. 223, Sept. 24, 1908, W.D., as relates to Capt. Walter H. Gordon, General Staff (18th Inf.), is amended so as to direct him upon his arrival at San Francisco, to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, and report to Col. Robert H. B. Loughborough, 13th Inf., president of the examining board, for examination for promotion, and upon the conclusion of the examination to repair to Washington and report in person to the Chief of Staff as directed in the order first cited. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. F. C. AINSWORTH, A.G.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect Oct. 28, 1908, is granted Major William H. Sage, A.G. (Oct. 27, D. Col.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect Oct. 28, 1908, is granted Capt. John J. Bradley, A.J.A. (Oct. 27, D. Col.)

Col. James B. Hickey, Cavalry, is detailed as an acting adjutant general, and will report in person to the Adjutant General of the Army for duty in his office. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHERE, Q.M.G.

Post Q.M. Sergt. John G. Dwyer (appointed Nov. 4, 1908, from sergeant, Troop I, 7th Cav.), now at Fort Riley, will report to the commanding officer of that post, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Fred Bell, who will be sent to the Presidio of Monterey, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. George Luberoff. Sergeant Luberoff will be sent to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. John T. Grimes. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Hans August Madsen, upon completion of the temporary duty aboard the mine planter, Colonel George Armstrong, Fort Hancock, N.J., will be sent to Fort Screven, Ga., for duty. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Conrad Reichherzer from duty at Camp Hayt, Samar, to Iloilo, Panny, for duty, relieving Post Q.M. Sergt. James S. Harey, who will be sent to Camp Hayt, Samar, for duty. (Sert. 30, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Oli Brockley, Fort Keogh, Mont., upon the abandonment of that post, will be sent to Fort Robinson, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Benjamin A. Anderson, who will be sent to Fort Ontario, N.Y., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles Streeman. Sergeant Streeman upon relief will be sent to Fort Terry, N.Y., for duty. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Marion M. Lee (appointed Nov. 4, 1908, from sergeant major, junior grade, C.A.C.), now at Fort De Soto, Fla., will be sent to Fort Barrancas, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Thomas Patton. Sergeant Patton will be sent to Fort Ward, Washington, for duty. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Burton E. Griswold (appointed Nov. 4, 1908, from quartermaster sergeant, 5th Inf.), now in Cuba, will be sent to Fort St. Philip, La., for duty. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergts. Benjamin Lafferty (appointed Nov. 4, 1908, from quartermaster sergeant, 8th Cav.) and Charles A. Coe (appointed Nov. 4, 1908, from first sergeant, Co. F, 29th Inf.), now in the Philippine Islands, will report to the commanding general, Philippine Division, for duty. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Ernest W. Redeke, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Henry F. Fredeman, who will be sent to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Leave for two months is granted Lieut. Col. David L. Brainard, deputy commissary general, to take effect on or about Dec. 10, 1908. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

Capt. Henry T. Ferguson, C.S., having reported, will report to the chief commissary of the department for duty as his assistant, with station in San Francisco. (Nov. 10, D. Cal.)

Lieut. Col. Albert D. Kniskern, deputy commissary general, will proceed at the proper time to Louisville, Ky., for the purpose of attending the sessions of the National Canniers' Association, to be held in that city from Feb. 1 to 6, 1909. (Nov. 18, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. R. M. O'REILLY, S.G.

Capt. Elbert E. Persons, M.C., now on leave, is relieved from duty in the Philippine Division, to take effect Dec. 3, 1908, and will proceed from Manila about Dec. 15, 1908, to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps will report to Major William B. Banister, M.C., president of the examining board, Manila, for examination for promotion: Capt. Walter Cox, Elbert E. Persons and William N. Bispham. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps will report to Major William D. Crosby, M.C., president of the examining board at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion: Capt. Edward F. Geddings and William W. Quinton. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect Oct. 28, 1908, is granted Lieut. Col. Rudolph G. Ebert, M.C. (Oct. 27, D. Col.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps will proceed on Dec. 1, 1908, to the places indicated, for examination by the post surgeon, and return to their proper stations: Capt. Clement C. Whitcomb to Cienfuegos; Capt. William L. Little to Caibarien; Capt. Edward F. Geddings to Camp Columbia; Capt. James L. Bevans to Camp Columbia. (Nov. 6, A.C.P.)

Capt. Robert U. Patterson, M.C., is relieved from duty with Co. A, Hospital Corps, and will report at Camp Columbia for duty. (Nov. 6, A.C.P.)

Capt. Charles Y. Brownlee, M.C., from duty at the Post of Pangasinan, Mindanao, Cotabato, for duty, relieving Major L. A. Fuller, M.C., who will proceed to the Post of Pangasinan, Mindanao, for duty as surgeon of the post. (Sept. 16, D. Min.)

So much of Par. 6, S.O. 266, Nov. 13, 1908, W.D., as relates to Capt. Elbert E. Persons, M.C., is revoked. Nov. 16, W.D.)

First Lieut. Joseph A. Worthington, M.C., Presidio of Monterey, will report to the C.O., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (Nov. 6, D. Col.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered:

First Lieut. Joseph A. Worthington from duty at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, and will report at the proper time to the medical superintendent of the Army Transport Service at San Francisco, for duty as surgeon of the transport Omar, with station at San Francisco, relieving 1st Lieut. Omar W. Pinkston, who will report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders.

Capt. Horace D. Bloomer from duty at Fort Leavenworth and will proceed to San Francisco, and take transport to sail from that place about Jan. 5, 1909, for the Philippine Islands, for duty.

Capt. Harry S. Purnell, now on leave, is relieved from duty at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., and will proceed to San Francisco and report for duty as surgeon of the transport Thomas on its next voyage to the Philippine Islands, relieving 1st Lieut. Mathew A. Reasoner. Captain Purnell will stand relieved from duty on the transport Thomas upon arrival at Manila, and will then report in person to the commanding general, Philippine Division, for assignment to duty. Lieutenant Reasoner upon being relieved by Captain Purnell will report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders.

First Lieut. Harold W. Jones is relieved from duty as surgeon of the transport Buford, to take effect about Jan. 15, 1909, after the arrival of that transport at Manila, and will then proceed to the United States and at the expiration of the leave granted, will report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

Capt. Walter D. Webb, M.C., having been found physically incapacitated for active service, is relieved from further duty at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and will proceed to his home, where for his own convenience he is authorized to await retirement. (Nov. 18, W.D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert Lemmon, M.R.C., is extended fifteen days. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

First Lieut. Alvin M. Guittard, M.R.C., recently appointed, with rank from Nov. 11, 1908, is ordered to active duty in the Service of the United States, and will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

First Lieut. Francis M. McCallum, M.R.C., now in the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed on the first available transport leaving this port to Honolulu, H.T. (Nov. 5, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. John T. H. Slayter, M.R.C., is honorably discharged from the Service of the United States, his services being no longer required. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

First Lieut. Henry F. Lincoln, M.R.C., to take transport for the Philippine Islands from San Francisco about Jan. 5, 1909. (Nov. 18, W.D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Dental Surg. F. Homer Wolfen from duty in the Department of the Visayas, to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (Sept. 24, Phil. D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Richard F. Hare, H.C., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent on the first available transport to Manila. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

Sergt. Thomas P. Davison, H.C., will, upon the arrival of Sergt. 1st Class Nasib K. Maluf, H.C., at Fort Dade, Fla., be relieved from temporary duty at that post and returned to his proper station, Fort McPherson, Ga. (Nov. 4, D.G.)

Sergt. Edward C. Knox, H.C., from duty at the Post of Parang, Mindanao, to Margosatubig, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Sergt. Henry A. Forsyth, H.C., who will be sent to the Post of Parang, Mindanao, for duty. (Sept. 19, D. Min.)

Sergt. 1st Class Angus McLeod, H.C., now at Camp John Hay, Benguet, for recuperation, will be returned to his station, Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for duty. (Sept. 23, Phil. D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Arthur W. Hayes, H.C., now at No. 1355 Hancock street, Quincy, Mass., will be sent to Fort Columbia, Wash., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Chester B. Leedom, H.C. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Frank Holt, H.C., the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., on or before expiration of furlough will report at Fort Jay, N.Y., and to the Adjutant General of the Army by letter for orders. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. L. MARSHALL, C. OF E.

Capt. Gilbert A. Youngberg, C.E., Pinar del Rio, Province of Pinar del Rio, is relieved from duty in connection with the building of roads on the Island of Cuba, effective Nov. 15, 1908, and will proceed to Camp Columbia, Havana, for duty with the 2d Battalion of Engineers at that post. (Nov. 10, A.C.P.)

Second Lieut. Frederick B. Downing, C.E., will stand relieved from duty with this Army on Nov. 23, 1908, and will proceed on the transport scheduled to sail from Havana, Cuba, on that date, and comply with Par. 1, S.O. No. 250, W.D., Oct. 26, 1908. (Nov. 11, A.C.P.)

Second Lieut. Robert G. Alexander, C.E., Camp Columbia, will proceed to Havana on Nov. 20, 1908, reporting to the Provisional Governor for duty. (Nov. 11, A.C.P.)

Major Meriwether L. Walker, C.E., is detailed as engineer of the Sixteenth Lighthouse District, to relieve Capt. Gustave K. Lukesh, C.E. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur Williams, C.E. (Nov. 2, D. Cal.)

Major Joseph E. Kuhn, C.E., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of the construction of a new building at Fort Monroe, Va., for the use of the Engineer Department. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

Leave for four months is granted Col. William T. Russell, C.E., to take effect upon completion of his duty before the retiring board in Washington. (Nov. 18, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

The leave granted Col. William H. Comegs, assistant paymaster general, is extended twenty days. (Nov. 18, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C. OF O.

Par. 24, S.O. No. 253, W.D., Oct. 29, 1908, relating to Ord. Sergt. John Kelly, is revoked. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

Major John W. Joyce, O.D., in addition to his present duties will report to the commanding general, Department of the Gulf, for duty as chief ordnance officer of that department. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. John Kelly, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Patrick McCue (appointed Nov. 10, 1908, from first sergeant, 2d Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Canby, Washington, for duty. (Nov. 14, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

First Lieut. George A. Wiecek, Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort Monroe, for the purpose of receiving instruction in Coast Artillery subjects, with a view to his preparation for examination, which will take place at that post on or about Jan. 11, 1909. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

Sergt. James A. Richards, Signal Corps, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. Charles Cortes, Signal Corps, Seattle, Wash., will proceed to Fort Stevens, Ore., for temporary duty during the absence on furlough of 1st Class Sergt. Max H. Faust, Signal Corps. (Nov. 2, D. Cal.)

First Class Sergt. Frank Kohse, Jr., Signal Corps, the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Seattle, Wash., reporting upon arrival to the C.O., cableship Burnside, to relieve Master Signal Electrician Henry J. Dornbush, who will be sent to Fort Omaha, for duty. (Nov. 14, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Leave for twenty-one days, about Nov. 15, 1908, is granted Capt. Samuel A. Purviance, 2d Cav., Fort Des Moines, Iowa. (Nov. 7, D. Mo.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Consuelo A. Seane, 3d Cav., about Oct. 15, 1908, and he is authorized to return to the United States via Europe. (Sept. 28, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Consuelo A. Seane, 3d Cav., is detailed for service with the bureau of public works, under the civil government of the Philippine Islands, for a period not to exceed one year. (Nov. 18, W.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Lieut. Col. Charles W. Taylor, 4th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department, to take effect Nov. 15, 1908, vice Lieut. Col. James B. Hickey, A.G., relieved. Lieutenant Colonel Taylor will take station in Washington. (Nov. 14, W.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. John M. Jenkins, 5th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to take effect at once, provided that he join and accompany his troop to the Hawaiian Islands, on or about Jan. 1, 1909. (Nov. 2, D. Cal.)

Chief Trumpeter Louis Muehlenbruch, band, 5th Cav., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 18, W.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Albert H. Mueller, 8th Cav., Fort Robinson, is extended twenty days. (Nov. 9, D. Mo.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Edmund M. Leary, 11th Cav. (Nov. 16, D.E.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. A. DODD.

Second Lieut. William D. Geary, 12th Cav., proceed to and take station at Round Mountain, Ala., to enable him to con-

tinue the work on the progressive military map of the United States. (Nov. 6, D.G.)

Second Lieut. George B. Hunter, 12th Cav., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., is granted leave for twenty-five days, to take effect on or about Nov. 24, 1908. (Nov. 8, D.G.)

First Lieut. Lewis W. Cass, 12th Cav., Fort Oglethorpe, is granted leave for twenty days, to take effect about Nov. 7, 1908. (Nov. 8, D.G.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Color Sergt. John Harrigan, 13th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William L. Lowe, 13th Cav., Fort Leavenworth, is extended one month. (Nov. 7, D. Mo.)

Veterinarian Alfred L. Mason, recently appointed, is assigned to the 13th Cavalry. He will report in person on Dec. 12, 1908, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty with the 3d Squadron of his regiment. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL.

The retirement, by the President, of Col. Edward A. Godwin, 14th Cav., from active service, to take effect Nov. 15, 1908, at his own request, after more than forty-three years' service, is announced. Colonel Godwin will proceed to his home. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Veterinarian Herbert S. Williams, recently appointed, is assigned to the 15th Cavalry. He will report in person on Dec. 12, 1908, at Fort Du Pont, Del., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his regiment in Cuba. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. W. TAYLOR.

Leave for four months, about Dec. 1, 1908, is granted Capt. Charles C. Palis, 2d Field Art., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Nov. 7, D. Mo.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. NILES.

First Lieut. Walter E. Prosser, 3d Field Art., is detailed for duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the United States from Nov. 9, and will on that date report to the assistant chief engineer officer of the department, for instructions. (Nov. 3, D.T.)

First Lieut. Walter E. Prosser, 3d Field Art., is relieved from duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the United States, and 1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris, Jr., 3d Field Art., is detailed in his stead. Lieutenant Prosser will report to his battery commander for duty and Lieutenant Harris to the assistant chief engineer officer of the department for instructions. (Nov. 11, D.T.)

First Lieut. Henry L. Harris, Jr., 3d Field Art., detailed for duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the United States, is assigned to temporary station at Robstown, Texas. (Nov. 11, D.T.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. M. M. MACOMB.

G.O. 24, NOV. 8, 1908, SIXTH FIELD ARTILLERY.

It gives the Regimental Commander great pleasure to publish to the regiment the following extract from the Report of Brig. Gen. John B. Kerr, U.S.A., on the Camp of Instruction and Maneuver at Fort Riley, Kas., 1908.

Headquarters Camp of Instruction and Maneuver, Fort Riley, Kas., Sept. 10, 1908.

The Adjutant General U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. (Extract.)

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report pertaining to the Camp of Instruction and Maneuver, Fort Riley, Kas., for 1908:

The results obtained from the 6th Field Artillery, which has served since its organization as a regiment, was most satisfactory. This splendid organization won unstinted praise from every point of view. Its camp was a model for cleanliness, neatness of arrangement and proper sanitary precaution; while the regiment acquitted itself admirably at nearly every stage of the instruction period.

By order of Lieutenant Colonel Hoyle:
WILLIAM J. SNOW, Capt. and Adj., 6th F.A., Adj.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

Col. George L. Anderson, C.A.C., will return to his proper station, San Francisco, Cal. (Nov. 3, D. Cal.)

Second Lieut. Hugo E. Pitz, C.A.C., to remain on duty at Fort Des Moines until Dec. 15, 1908, when he will join the company and station to which he was previously assigned. (Nov. 14, W.D.)

First Lieut. James M. Fulton, C.A.C., will report at Fort Du Pont, Del., for duty as quartermaster at that post, and in addition will assume charge of construction work at Fort Du Pont and at Fort Mott, N.J., relieving Capt. Joseph L. Knowlton, of those duties. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

Master Signal Electrician August Wall, Cudarang, Mindanao, will be sent to Cotabato, Mindanao, for duty as district lineman. (Sept. 14, D. Min.)

Sergt. Major August Muehlhaue, junior grade, C.A.C., Fort Fremont, S.C., will be sent to Fort McHenry, Md., to relieve Sergt. Major William A. Biddinger, junior grade, C.A.C. Sergeant Major Biddinger will be sent to Fort Rodman, for duty. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

Master Electrician Viggo J. L. Jorgensen to the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty in the Artillery District of San Francisco with station at the Presidio of San Francisco. Engr. Willard Hall to Fort Morgan, Ala. (Nov. 14, W.D.)

The following engineers, C.A.C., now on duty with the portable searchlight outfits under the charge of Major William C. Davis, C.A.C., at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., will be sent Nov. 20, 1908, to the stations indicated, for duty: William H. Mahoney to Fort Washington, Md.; George Nelson to Fort Totten, N.Y.; Fred G. Haney to Fort Rosecrans, Cal.; William Engelman to Fort Hunt, Va.; Thomas Leary to Fort Barry, Cal.; Lee A. Berry to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (Nov. 14, W.D.)

Engr. Edward E. Marshall, C.A.C., Fort Morgan, Ala., upon relief by Engr. Willard Hall, C.A.C., will be sent to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty. (Nov. 14, W.D.)

Electrician Sergt., 1st Class, William Thomas from Fort Screven, Ga., to Fort McHenry, Md., for assignment to duty at Fort Armstrong, Md.; Electrician Sergt., 1st Class Thaddeus H. Templeton from Fort McHenry, Md., to Fort Screven, Ga. (Nov. 14, W.D.)

Leave for two months, effective about Dec. 1, 1908, is granted Major Edmund M. Blake, C.A.C. (Nov. 11, D.E.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, effective about Dec. 12, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Horace F. Spurgin, C.A.C. (Nov. 16, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Philip Yost, C.A.C. (Nov. 16, D.E.)

First Lieut. Pierre V. Kieffer, C.A.C., now at Dover, N.C., is granted leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Nov. 20, 1908. (Nov. 3, D.G.)

First Lieut. Pierre V. Kieffer, C.A.C., will proceed to and take station at Washington, Beaufort county, N.C., and continue the work on the progressive military map of the United States. (Nov. 10, D.G.)

Capt. James D. Watson, C.A.C., recently promoted from 1st lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 29, 1908, is placed on the unassigned list. He will remain on duty at his present station. (Nov. 18, W.D.)

Cook James Hammett, 104th Co., C.A.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 18, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNEGLE.

Leave for three months and fifteen days, to take effect about Nov. 20, 1908, is granted 2d Lieut. James A. Ullo, 1st Inf. (Oct. 29, D. Cal.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect Oct. 28, 1908, is granted Capt. Herschel Tupes, 1st Inf. (Oct. 27, D. Cal.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. Charles S. Caffery, 2d Inf., is extended twenty-one days. (Nov. 13, D.D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. Robert W. Barnett, 3d Inf. (Oct. 27, D. Cal.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Charles H. Rice, 7th Inf., Fort Brady, Mich. (Nov. 6, D. Lakes.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. MASON.

G.O. 10, OCT. 24, 1908, EIGHTH U.S. INFANTRY.

Camp of Instruction, Atascadero, Cal.

Having received telegraphic notification from the War Department, Washington, D.C., dated Oct. 24, 1908, of my appointment as brigadier general, U.S. Army, I hereby relinquish command of the regiment.

My separation from the regiment with which I have been identified for the past four years causes me heartfelt regret but I will always be interested, not only in the regiment but its personnel, at all times. It has a time-honored record and has furnished many officers for the higher grades in the Army. While under my command it has always acquitted itself in a manner of which any commander could very justly feel proud. Its arduous and successful service in the campaign against the Puljanines in the Island of Leyte, P.I., contributed greatly to my personal advancement.

I desire to express my sincere appreciation of your faithfulness and attention to duty and to assure you all—both officers and men—of my best wishes for your future success and happiness.

Four years continued success I desire to impress upon you the necessity of maintaining the same united feeling and devotion in your professional and social duties for the continued honor and good name of the regiment.

To my regimental staff I tender my special thanks for their loyal, able and very efficient services at all times.

FREDERICK A. SMITH, Col., 8th Inf., Commanding.

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about Nov. 20, 1908, is granted Col. Henry A. Greene, 10th Inf., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (Nov. 6, D. Lakes.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. T. YEATMAN.

Major Daniel B. Devore, 11th Inf., Morro Barracks, Santiago, will proceed to Holguin, and assume command of that station. (Nov. 4, A.C.P.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Lieut. Col. Robert F. Ames, 12th Inf., will proceed from Fort Jay, N.Y., to Fort Niagara, N.Y., take station, and assume command of the post. (Nov. 11, D.E.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. DENT.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Nov. 5, 1908, is granted Captain Leslie R. Groves, 14th Inf., Fort Apache, Ariz. (Oct. 31, D. Colo.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Robert H. Sillman, 15th Inf. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

First Lieut. Ralph W. Drury, 16th Inf., having completed his examination for promotion to the grade of first lieutenant, will join his proper station. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

First Sergt. Smith M. Shewbridge, Co. B, 17th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 15, 1908, is granted 2d Lieut. James B. Nalle, 19th Inf., Fort Mackenzie. (Nov. 9, D. Mo.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Second Lieut. Clifford C. Early, 20th Inf., Atascadero, Cal., will return to his station, Presidio of Monterey, Cal. (Nov. 6, D. Cal.)

Second Lieut. William J. McCaughey, 20th Inf., is relieved from duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the United States, and will join his regiment at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal. (Nov. 9, D. Cal.)

Major Samuel W. Dunning, 20th Inf., having reported at these headquarters, will proceed on a commercial liner, to Fort Shafter, Honolulu, H.T., Nov. 5. (Nov. 6, D. Cal.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Frank B. Kobes, 21st Inf., to take effect upon his arrival in the United States. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

First Lieut. George C. Rockwell, 21st Inf., is assigned to Co. I, this regiment, vice 1st Lieut. Frank B. Kobes, 21st Inf., transferred to unassigned, 21st Inf. Second Lieut. James G. Boswell, 21st Inf., is assigned to Co. I, this regiment. (Nov. 9, 21st Inf.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Nov. 19, 1908, is granted Capt. Stephen M. Hackney, 21st Inf., Fort Logan. (Oct. 31, D. Colo.)

Capt. Carroll F. Armistead, 21st Inf., is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will return to his proper station. (Nov. 14, W.D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. SHARPE.

First Sergt. Lawrence C. Binkley, Co. I, 23d Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Capt. Hiram McL. Powell, 25th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Agricultural College, N.M. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. BOOTH.

Second Lieut. Rupert A. Dunford, 26th Inf., is detailed for duty in connection with the topographical survey of the Philippine Island, with station in Manila. (Sept. 30, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Deas Archer, 26th Inf., will report to the chief Q.M. of the division Oct. 1, 1908, for duty as Q.M. and C.S. of the transport Wright, with station in Manila, relieving 1st Lieut. Linwood E. Hanson, 26th Inf., who will report to his regimental commander for duty. (Sept. 28, Phil. D.)

Chief Musician Valentine Buckley, band, 26th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. K. BAILEY.

Leave for three months, with permission to visit the United States and apply for an extension of one month is granted 1st Lieut. Allen L. Briggs, 29th Inf., to leave the division about Oct. 15, 1908. (Sept. 28, Phil. D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

The leave granted Capt. Frank D. Ely, 30th Inf., is extended one month. (Nov. 14, W.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Second Lieuts. David H. Edwards and John J. Ross, Phil. Scouts, will proceed on the transport to sail from Havana, Nov. 7, 1908, and comply with the instructions from the W.D. dated Nov. 3, 1908. (Nov. 4, A.C.P.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

At the request of the Governor of Kentucky, Capt. Charles D. Clay, retired, with his consent is detailed for duty with the organized militia of Kentucky. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

First Lieut. Samuel V. McClure, retired, at his own request is relieved from duty at the University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz., and will proceed to his home. (Nov. 17, W.D.)

Capt. Hugh LaF. Applewhite, retired, upon his own application, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Peacock Military School, San Antonio, Tex. (Nov. 18, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Major A. P. Blockson, I.G.,

on duty at these headquarters. Capt. Charles B. Hagadora, 284 Inf., intelligence officer, Capt. Louis M. Nuttman, C.S., chief O.S., 1st Lieut. G. V. S. Quackenbush, 28d Inf., officer in charge of athletics, and 2d Lieut. C. R. Lewis, 28d Inf., will convene at these headquarters as soon as practicable, for the purpose of considering the question of the department athletic meet, preparatory to the division meet to be held in Manila Jan. 11 (Sept. 22, D. Min.).

The board of officers appointed to convene for the purpose of consideration of the matter of a target range for use by the troops at Fort Crook, Neb., and consisting of Capt. Edward R. Chrisman, Capt. Joseph F. Gohn, and 2d Lieut. James M. Churchill, 16th Inf., will proceed to Ashland, Neb., and report upon the suitability of certain ground in that vicinity as a camping ground and target range. (Nov. 7, D. No.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Tracy C. Dickson, O.D.; Major Jay E. Hoffer, O.D.; Major Clarence C. Williams, O.D., is appointed to meet at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., Nov. 16, 1908, to prepare questions and instructions for the examination of captains and lieutenants of the Army at large who may apply for detail in the Ordnance Department. (Nov. 13, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Samuel W. Dunne, 20th Inf.; Capt. Sanford H. Wadham, M.C.; Capt. James K. Parsons, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John Randolph, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John S. McCleery, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Francis M. McCallum, M.R.C.; 1st Lieut. John P. Kelly, M.R.C., is appointed to meet Jan. 12, 1909, at Fort Shafter, Honolulu, for the mental and physical examination of candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Homer B. Grant, Capt. Clarence B. Smith, 1st Lieut. Charles E. Wheatley, C.A.C., is convened and will meet at Fort Adams, R.I., Nov. 16, 1908, for the examination of Sergt. Patrick Bray, 97th Co., C.A.C., to determine his fitness for appointment as ordnance sergeant. (Nov. 11, D.E.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. John P. Spurr, Capt. Jacob E. Wyke, and 1st Lieut. John L. Holcombe, C.A.C., will meet at Fort McHenry, Md., Nov. 16, 1908, for the examination of Sergt. Thomas Watson, 128th Co., C.A.C., to determine his fitness for appointment as ordnance sergeant. (Nov. 11, D.E.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Albert C. Thompson, jr., Capt. Samuel M. English, 1st Lieut. George W. Cochen, C.A.C., will meet at Fort McKinley, Me., Nov. 16, 1908, for the examination of Sergt. Edward R. Neville, 24th Co., C.A.C., to determine his fitness for appointment as ordnance sergeant. (Nov. 11, D.E.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Henry H. Whitney, Capt. Arthur W. Chase, and 1st Lieut. John E. Munroe, C.A.C., will meet at Fort Howard, Md., Nov. 16, 1908, for the examination of Sergt. Albert S. Johnson, 40th Co., C.A.C., to determine his fitness for appointment as ordnance sergeant. (Nov. 11, D.E.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Louis R. Burgess, Capt. John C. Ohnstad, 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Green, C.A.C., will meet at Fort H. Wright, N.Y., Nov. 16, 1908, for the examination of Q.M. Sergt. Edward W. Sturdivant, 2d Co., C.A.C., to determine his fitness for appointment as ordnance sergeant. (Nov. 11, D.E.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Guy T. Scott, Capt. Clarence M. Condon, 1st Lieut. Frank T. Hines, C.A.C., will meet at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., Nov. 16, 1908, for the examination of Sergt. Charles Erbe, 56th Co., C.A.C., to determine his fitness for appointment as ordnance sergeant. (Nov. 11, D.E.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Albert G. Jenkins, Capt. Stephen H. Mould, 1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Kerfoot, C.A.C., will meet at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Nov. 16, 1908, for the examinations of Q.M. Sergt. Arthur C. Eldridge, 123d Co., and Sergt. Alonzo E. Cook, 51st Co., C.A.C., to determine their fitness for appointment as ordnance sergeants. (Nov. 11, D.E.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., Nov. 10, to inquire into the responsibility for the loss of certain funds from a package in transit from Capt. Jacob M. Coffin, M.C., Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., to Capt. Edward C. Carey, paymaster, San Antonio, Texas. Detail for the board: Major James K. Thompson, 16th Inf.; Capt. Mark Wheeler, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert D. Carter, 16th Inf. (Nov. 6, D.T.)

PROGRESSIVE MILITARY MAP.

The following officers, detailed for duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the United States, are assigned to temporary stations as follows: 1st Lieut. Walter E. Prosser, 3d Field Art., Robstown, Texas; 1st Lieut. Charles W. Tillotson, 19th Inf., Skidmore, Texas; 2d Lieut. Walter W. Merrill, 1st Field Art., Kenedy, Texas. (Nov. 9, D.T.)

The following officers will proceed from their respective stations to these headquarters in time to report to the assistant chief engineer officer of the department Nov. 9 for duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the United States: 1st Lieut. Charles W. Tillotson, 19th Inf., Fort Bliss, Texas; 2d Lieut. Walter W. Merrill, 1st Field Art., Fort Sill, Okla. (Nov. 3, D.T.)

LECTURES TO NATIONAL GUARD.

The following officers will proceed at the proper time to Harrisburg, Pa., for the purpose of delivering lectures before the officers of the Pennsylvania National Guard Association Dec. 4 and 5, 1908: Col. Montgomery M. Macomb, G.S.; Major Joseph E. Kuhn, C.E.; 1st Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, S.C. Lieutenant Lahm will proceed to Harrisburg via New York city for the purpose of delivering a lecture in the latter city on Dec. 2, 1908. (Nov. 18, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. John H. Howard, U.S. Cav. (Nov. 18, W.D.)

Capt. Joseph J. Hervey, 2d Inf., Montana N.G., is authorized to attend the regular course of instruction at the garrison school, Fort William Henry Harrison, Mon. (Nov. 18, W.D.)

DEATHS IN PHILIPPINES.

Manila, Nov. 14, 1908.
The Adjutant General, Washington:
The following deaths have occurred since last report:
Struck by train, Angus Shaw, Battery B, 5th Regiment, Field Art., Nov. 8.
Drowned, body recovered, Dennis Fagan, Co. G, 25th Regiment, U.S. Inf., Oct. 28.
Eliza O. Luneford, Co. B, 29th Regiment, U.S. Inf., Nov. 1.
WESTON.

VARIOUS ORDERS.

The leave granted Major Harry S. Howland, P.S., is extended two months. (Nov. 18, W.D.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Capt. W. H. Tobin. Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 16.
CROOK—Capt. T. Q. Ashburn. Left Honolulu Nov. 17 for San Francisco, where she is due Nov. 25.
DIX—Lieut. R. B. Clark. Left Honolulu Oct. 30, going to Manila.
INGALLIS—At Newport News.
KILPATRICK—Lieut. W. G. Meade. Left Newport News Nov. 15.
LOGAN—At San Francisco.
MCCLELLAN—At Newport News.
MORDE—At Newport News.
SHERIDAN—Left Honolulu Nov. 14 for Manila.
SHERMAN—At San Francisco.
SUMNER—At Newport News.
THOMAS—Capt. L. D. Canell. Left Manila Nov. 15.
WARREN—At Manila.
SEWARD—At Manila.
WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—Capt. H. W. Stamford. Arrived at Seattle Oct. 3 from Alaska.
LISCUM—Lieut. W. M. Goodale. In Philippine waters.
OYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Signal Corps. At Portland, Me. Address Army Building, New York.
ZAFIRO—Army cable ship. Bremerton, Wash.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 13, 1908.

Mrs. Downing leaves Tuesday on the liner Manchuria for Manila, where she will visit her daughter, Mrs. Edgar, wife of Captain Edgar.

The commanding officer at Fort Mason, Lieut. Clarence H. Knight, C.E., assisted by Lieutenants Dougherty, Ward and Hall, gave a farewell Dutch supper on Wednesday night, previous to the sailing of the Engineers on the Sheridan for Honolulu. The affair was a most enjoyable one; albeit there were many tears of sorrow shed at the thought of parting. The supper was given also for the Signal Corps stationed at the Presidio. Among those present were: Mrs. C. E. Morton, wife of Captain Morton, Pay Dept.; Mr. Morton, Mrs. Johnson, wife of Captain Johnson, 30th Inf.; Mrs. Davis, Captain Davis, Mrs. Ward, Lieut. and Mrs. Paul Beck, Lieutenants Wilson and Jones, 2d Inf.; Mrs. Johnson, wife of Captain Johnson, was the guest of Mrs. C. E. Morton on Pacific avenue previous to the sailing of the Thomas for Manila. Captain Johnson has just finished a tour of duty at the military school. Capt. F. W. Stopford and family have moved into the house recently vacated by Captain Ferguson and family.

One company of the 8th Infantry, under command of Lieutenant Wilson, occupy Fort Mason since the departure of the Engineers.

Capt. Richard P. Rifenberck has been relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, and has left to join his regiment. Mr. and Mrs. Steidley, of Oakland, were the guests of Chaplain and Mrs. Jones last Sunday.

Mrs. Langdon, wife of Capt. J. G. Langdon, was hostess at the charming tea given Friday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Downing, who sails this Tuesday for the Philippines. Mrs. Long assisted in receiving. Among those present: Mrs. Downing and sister, Mrs. Truby; Mrs. Ruckman, Mrs. Tobin, Mrs. Bethel and Miss Sheppard.

Chaplain G. H. Jones, Coast Art., who was recently ordered to Fort Wayne, Mich., as a witness in the court-martial there, returned to this garrison on Friday. Lieut. O. P. M. Hazard, assistant to the chief quartermaster, returned Tuesday from Atascadero, where he remained after the close of camp to close up quartermaster affairs.

Prominent among the constructions and improvements planned here is to be the new school for bakers and cooks, which will probably be finished the early part of the year. The bakery will not only contain a model plant, but it will be the most extensive of any in the United States posts, the one nearest approaching it for size and equipment now being at Des Moines, Ia. Two immense ovens for bread alone will be installed, having a baking capacity of five thousand and six thousand one-pound loaves in ten hours. The devices for heating are of the latest model, the ovens to be supplied with heat from furnaces at the sides. In place of the nearly obsolete method of "flash heat," or that by fire in the oven itself. A tempering tank will gauge the temperature of the water; the water and flour are each to be weighed automatically. Bids for these ovens have been extensively advertised and will be opened on Nov. 19 by Col. David L. Brainard, chief commissary of this department. He will also personally supervise the installing of the machinery and ovens in February. The school for bakers and cooks will be under the direction of Capt. Frederick W. Stopford, who succeeds Capt. Henry T. Ferguson, now assistant to the chief commissary, and who will be in charge of the chief officer during the leave of Colonel Brainard, beginning in December.

The enlisted men met an unexpected Waterloo on Friday. It was pay day at the Presidio and the Winfield Scott School knew it and played highwaymen to a finish. Not a blue or khaki suit emerged from the Presidio gate, but that it was immediately held up for ten cents for the Children's Hospital. The Gamma Phi Beta sorority gave a reception and ball in the chapter house at Stanford University last Saturday night. Among those present from the Presidio was Mrs. Paul W. Beck, who was one of the patronesses and the guest of Miss Annie Hardeman, daughter of Captain Hardeman, of the 39th Volunteers. Mrs. J. A. Lundeen entertained at luncheon on Wednesday, Nov. 11, in honor of Mrs. Andrews and Miss Andrews. The table was beautifully decorated in marguerites and maiden-hair ferns. Other guests were: Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Ruckman, Mrs. Faulkner, Miss Brinkley, Mrs. Turner.

The friends of 2d Lieut. Anton Jurich, jr., 14th Cav., will be sorry to learn of his death, which occurred at the General Hospital in San Francisco, last Tuesday night, Nov. 10, just at taps. He had been seriously ill for more than a year, although at times he was able to attend to his duties. Last summer he proceeded to join his regiment, which was in the Yosemite National Park, but was soon obliged to return to the hospital.

Last Wednesday evening on the U.S.A. transport Sherman a Carabao dinner was given. Brig. Gen. Charles A. Woodruff, who is considered one of the best orators in the Army, gave an address. He was also one of the founders of the Carabao and first "paramount." Several officers of the garrison and vicinity attended.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 16, 1908.

Mrs. Charles Boyer, of Kansas City, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. B. Warfield.

The social "four hundred" of the post was represented almost in its entirety at the beautiful card party given Wednesday afternoon at Pope Hall by Mrs. Marie Loughborough Snyder and Mrs. Peyton G. Clark. Quartet tables were arranged for 163 guests, and a large number of dainty prizes were given. The luncheon was served on the stage, which was beautified with deep red chrysanthemums and smilax. The hostesses were assisted by Mrs. W. A. Nichols, Mrs. Hunter Liggett, Mrs. O. A. Martin, Mrs. W. T. Patton, Mrs. C. N. Murphy and Mrs. Palmer E. Pierce. The prizes at bridge were given to Mrs. S. G. Jones, Mrs. A. B. Warfield and Mrs. N. F. McClure, and Miss Olmstead. Mrs. S. J. Sutherland, Mrs. S. G. Zinke and Mrs. Hensley received the prizes at "five hundred."

Miss Hickok, of St. Louis, arrived Saturday to spend the winter with her sister, Mrs. D. E. Aultman.

There will be a new quartermaster storehouse for storing officers' baggage and household effects.

Mrs. Loyd S. McCormick has returned from a visit at Fort Riley and again is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Samuel Wilson. The following enjoyed a "court party" on Saturday evening: Capt. and Mrs. Kerwin, Lieut. and Mrs. Hensley, Lieut. and Mrs. Bailey, Miss Olmstead, Miss Compton, Miss Marjorie Wood, Miss Olive Gray, Captain Miller, Lieutenants Jordan, Sturdevant, Nell, Albright, Peterson and Atchison. Mrs. W. K. Jones entertained Wednesday afternoon with a children's party in celebration of her daughter's, Dorothy's, eleventh birthday. Decorations were in pink and green and twenty guests were present. Mrs. Jones was assisted by Mrs. E. S. Farnsworth.

Lectures on military history will be delivered by Capt. S. H. Elliott, 11th Cav., in Grant Hall, between Nov. 12 and April 16. The Misses Merry and Emily Mason, of Platte City, Mo. were guests of Mrs. Snyder Wednesday. Capt. E. W. Clark has returned from a trip to his old home at Erie, Pa., after a brief visit in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Hunter Liggett entertained a large number of guests Thursday afternoon at the Officers' Club with a tea. The rooms were attractively decorated in red carnations, palms and ferns, and an orchestra added much to the enjoyment. Mrs. Liggett was assisted by Mrs. F. G. Clark, Mrs. Guy Cushman, Mrs. R. D. Black and Mrs. McClintock.

The entertainment given by the ladies of the Army Relief Society at Pope Hall Friday evening was a decided success. The basement was divided by red, white and blue bunting into six sections, representing the different branches of the Service, each decorated with the proper colors, flags, guidons, etc. The effect was very striking. A buffet supper was served. The dancing was in the hall above and music was furnished by the 18th Infantry band. The following ladies were hostesses,

each having a number of assistants: Mrs. W. A. Nichols, Infantry; Mrs. C. F. Hartman, Signal Corps; Mrs. Cheever, Cavalry; Mrs. Munson, Medical Corps; Mrs. C. A. F. Flagler, Engineers, and Mrs. G. L. Spaulding, Artillery. Lieut. E. H. Tarbutton was a guest of Mr. Edward Oliver's automobile trip to Kansas City, Thursday evening, to hear William Collier at the Willis Wood. After the show a course dinner was served at the Baltimore. Lieut. R. S. Bamberger has gone to New York for a month's visit. Mrs. Place and daughter, who have been visiting Lieut. Olney Place, have gone to Sedalia, Mo., for a visit with friends. Capt. Stanley G. Zinke, Med. Corps, will leave in a few days for Chicago to take a post-graduate course, and then expects to return to Leavenworth to practice medicine. Major Gen. Charles B. Hall, formerly in command of the Staff College here, will sail from New York on Nov. 24 on the steamship President Lincoln for Naples, Italy, to spend the winter. Mrs. Frederick Funston and children have gone to San Francisco, Cal., to visit relatives. Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe, of Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga., is the guest of his mother and sisters in the city for the jubilee at St. Mary's Academy. Mr. and Mrs. John Mason and the Misses Emily and Merry Mason entertained Saturday evening with a dinner at their country home, Ardaron. The guests included Lieutenants Chambers, Tarbutton and Albright, of the post.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Nov. 14, 1908.

Mrs. John M. Campbell entertained on Monday at bridge. Miss Walton, of Lincoln, Neb., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Henry. Mrs. Hart entertained the Reading and Sewing Club on Tuesday morning. The officers of the garrison entertained on Tuesday afternoon at the Officers' Club at a Dutch supper. A number of prominent business men from the Twin Cities were the guests. Major and Mrs. Frederick P. Reynolds entertained on Thursday evening at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Campbell and Lieut. and Mrs. W. E. Gilmore.

Mrs. Wright, of Walker, Minn., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Harris, wife of Lieut. Herbert I. Harris, M.R.C. Mrs. John M. Campbell entertained on Wednesday evening for the Bridge Club. Capt. and Mrs. L. M. Koehler, 4th Cav., entertained on Saturday afternoon at a pretty tea in honor of Mrs. Koehler's mother, Mrs. D. R. Anthony, of Leavenworth, Kas. Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Henry entertained Friday evening at cards in honor of their guest, Miss Varnum, of Washington, D.C., and Miss Walton, of Lincoln, Neb. The guests were the young people of the garrison. Major and Mrs. F. P. Reynolds gave a tea on Friday afternoon to introduce Mrs. Reynolds's mother, Mrs. E. H. Childs, of Los Angeles, Cal. The young ladies of the garrison assisted Mrs. Reynolds in pouring tea. Mrs. Fred W. Hersher entertained at cards on Thursday afternoon.

Capt. and Mrs. A. B. Warfield, 5th Field Art., will arrive during the week from Fort Leavenworth and will occupy quarters in the Artillery garrison. Major and Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall entertained on Friday evening at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Taylor, Major and Mrs. Frederick P. Reynolds, Capt. and Mrs. O. W. B. Farr, Mrs. E. H. Childs and H. A. Boardman, of St. Paul. Lieut. M. O. French, 8d Inf., was a caller at the garrison on Wednesday. He is the son of Capt. W. E. P. French, for many years stationed at this post. Lieutenant French spent most of his boyhood years in the regiment to which he is now assigned as an officer. He is on his way to Fort Lawton, Wash., where his regiment is stationed. Mrs. W. S. Edgerly entertained on Saturday afternoon at cards.

The second field day of the year was held on the parade grounds on Tuesday. There was a long program of events and nearly every soldier in the post took part. The cold weather hindered greatly the making of the records, but several good ones were made, and Corporal Blanton, Co. K, 28th Inf., covered the hundred-yard dash in ten seconds flat. Corporal Blanton was easily the star of the day, carrying off three first places. Private Price, of Co. L, walked off with three seconds, and Corporal Davis, of Troop G, 4th Cav., landed a first, second and third. Major T. W. Griffith acted as referee and the judges were Capt. G. O. Cress, O. W. B. Farr and G. de G. Catlin; starter, Lieut. G. H. Paine; recorder, Lieut. A. J. Hanlon.

There are about forty children in the new school here and with few exceptions they were all vaccinated on Friday.

CIENTFUEGOS NOTES.

Cienfuegos, Cuba, Nov. 8, 1908.

Miss Mary Fortson, who was with the Misses Garrard a few days, returned to Santo Domingo on Monday morning.

A troop and the band left on Nov. 3 for their three weeks' march. They expect to make the march to Trinidad and return here about the 24th.

Ex-President Palma, of Cuba, died on the 4th of this month. All the theaters were closed and the Conservative party is wearing mourning. Mr. Palma was the first and only President that Cuba has ever had and was greatly respected by all. Mr. Tillet, who owned all the ground here on which the troops are camped, died on the 5th.

Col. and Mrs. Garrard entertained Surg. and Mrs. Reynolds Hayden, U.S.N.; Mrs. Hayden, Miss Dorothy Hayden, wife and daughter of Commander Hayden, U.S.N.; Miss Lukes and Dr. Manly at dinner. Dr. and Mrs. Hayden and party were on their way to Trinidad and left on the Thursday evening boat. Lieutenants Tate and Moore entertained Miss Garrard and Miss Patterson on a delightful moonlight drive on Friday evening.

Mr. Menocal, who is the Conservative candidate for President of Cuba, was in town yesterday. He was met at the boat by crowds of men and women and spoke on the plaza yesterday afternoon. The election takes place on the 14th of this month, and there is a great deal of excitement among the Cubans.

Col. and Mrs. Garrard gave a box party on Saturday evening.

The 15th Cavalry band came in to-day. They are to remain here a day or so and then continue their march. We have been expecting the 5th Infantry here from Sagua la Grande, but rumors are afloat that they are prevented from coming here by the heavy mud and cannot return to Sagua on account of the swollen condition of the river. So they are camped within two miles of Sagua, to remain until conditions are changed.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Nov. 13, 1908.

Capt. Edmund S. Wright, 1st Cav., recruiting officer in El Paso, is confined to his home in the city by illness.

The soldiers had a very enjoyable dance in the post hall Thursday evening to which a number of their friends from El Paso were invited.

Through the courtesy of Col. Joseph F. Huston, 19th Inf., the use of the post hop room was given to the El Paso Military Institute, and a very pleasant dance was given by the students. Many of the officers and their wives attended beside a number of guests from El Paso. The orchestra of the 19th Infantry band furnished the music.

At the Os-Aple (El Paso spelled backwards) parade last Saturday evening in the city Col. Joseph F. Huston, with the officers, band and four companies of the 19th Infantry, took a conspicuous part. The parade was a great success and had a number of interesting features; the battalion was in command of Capt. Thomas G. Hanson. One of the oddest and most interesting floats in the parade was one of the old-time mule street cars of El Paso, mounted on a float, gaily decorated and having for passengers Judge Joseph Magoffin, father of the wife of Capt. William Glasgow, U.S.A.; Capt. Juan Hart, brother-in-law of Col. Thomas Davis, U.S.A.; Major William Fewel, father of Lieut. Comdr. Christopher O. Fewel, U.S. Navy; and Mr. Jack White, all having a jolly good time.

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The ruling passion of the American soldier has displayed itself in a characteristic manner this week in two telegrams from Major General Weston to the Secretary of War. On Tuesday he sent a cable despatch saying that on account of sickness he would ask to be relieved Dec. 15. It had been known for some time that General Weston was to be relieved by Major General Duvall, who goes in March to take command of the Philippines Division. The day following General Weston's despatch and before the order could be written complying with his wishes there came another cable message from him saying that he did not desire to be relieved at Manila just yet in view of possible need of service in China and tendering himself for detail there in case an outbreak should occur as in 1900. It is not regarded as likely that General Weston will be kept at Manila on the chance that China is to startle the world with another emeute similar to the Boxer uprising. It is expected that General Duvall will sail from New York soon after the inauguration of President Taft on the transport Kilpatrick, which is to go to Manila by way of the Suez Canal to take over the four companies of Coast Artillery that are to be stationed at Manila harbor.

General Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery, thinks that the need of barracks and quarters for Coast Artillery troops is more urgent at Corregidor and Grande Islands, P.I., and at Honolulu than in the United States. More rapid progress has been made on the fortifications at those places than had been counted on and the situation now confronting the Department as to the care and preservation of the armament is serious. With the completion of other batteries the seriousness will increase and relief cannot be obtained till barracks and quarters are

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built. If funds are not obtained from the coming session of Congress, the defenses at Corregidor and Grande Islands will be in a state of almost complete unpreparedness for war, due to the lack of men to man the armament. It is deemed useless by artillery experts to install fortifications in the Philippines unless a sufficient garrison of coast artillery is maintained there at all times to man them. Congress therefore will be asked to provide at its next session for a ten-company post on Corregidor Island, a four-company post on Grande Island, and a four-company post at Honolulu.

The issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for Sept. 5, page 6, contained an instructive article on the importance of map study, reviewing a book on that subject by Capt. H. E. Eames, 10th U.S. Inf, instructor in the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth. We are glad to note an increase in map work in the Division of the Philippines last year. Indeed, the increase was so marked that it made necessary a large allotment to that division of funds withdrawn from the various military departments in the United States which caused embarrassment in the work of the chief engineer officers in the United States. Formerly there were only five officers corresponding to the five chief engineer officers of geographical divisions. The abolition of the United States geographical divisions and the creation of nine military departments instead has increased the number of chief engineer officers to ten. A substantial increase in appropriation will be asked for this year owing to the increase in work noted above.

Acting Secretary Newberry has received numerous congratulations during the past week on his selection to succeed Secretary Metcalf as the head of the great department of which for the past three years he has been the able assistant chief and for many long months at intervals the acting chief. Letters and telegrams have come from all parts of the country from prominent men in and out of public life and from scores of Navy officers stationed in various parts of the world. By dint of late hours and diligent dictation Mr. Newberry has succeeded in answering each and every congratulation with his customary modest expression of thanks for the good will shown. It is accepted on all sides that he is to remain as a permanency in the next Cabinet, he being of the sound material that will dovetail one administration into the other.

To the list of Army retirements for 1909, given in our last issue page 293, the name of Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, who retires on June 2 next, should be added. Chief Carp. James Burke, of the Navy, who retires on Jan. 26, should be added to the Navy retirements.

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MORE LIGHT ON NEWPORT CONFERENCE.

We have published, in all, thirty-three resolutions and propositions showing the conclusions of the Newport Naval Conference on the matters brought before them, and more than have been published in any other paper. We have given them without comment except such as was contained in the remarks with which we have been favored by correspondents attending the conference. How widely these vary, according to the point of view, is shown by contrasting what follows with the remarks of a correspondent published on page 290 of our last week's issue. Our present correspondent, from whose personal letter we are permitted to make this extract, says:

"Now about the conference. The proceedings will soon be made public—that is, a part of them. There is much of importance that cannot be made public, and this part (the secret part) would show that Key and Sims and others were right in their contentions and that they and men like them have done a splendid service to the Navy. You see, the conference could not approve of alterations in ships now building, and they had to be careful not to reflect publicly upon many things which they knew perfectly well were not right. And one other thing which has never been referred to by the press—not known probably—is this: In the beginning of the conference, there was an attempt to withhold certain questions from a vote in the full conference! This assumed that the opinions and ideas of certain members were of more value—of greater weight—than the views of younger men, and that matters should be determined in committees and not by an open vote. It is said that the President heard of this and gave directions that all questions should be brought before the whole conference and should be decided by an aye and nay vote! There can be no question whatever that the tendency to discourage free speech in the Navy is doing a vast deal of harm. The argument in favor of the 'throttling policy' is that it is necessary for good discipline. But the effect is ten times more damaging to the progress and welfare of the Navy than any possible result which would come from free speech. In England no such policy would be possible. English officers speak with perfect freedom concerning defects in the navy. In France, on the other hand, officers are either discouraged from criticising, or they fail to take sufficient interest in the service to discuss its affairs. This appears from the following utterance of a distinguished officer of the French navy:

"Furthermore, it seemed to me to be a propitious time to make at least one seaman's voice heard, in the passionate debate now going on about the principles of naval warfare. It is curious, indeed, to note that officers are vainly to be sought among the many spokesmen of the two opposing parties, which are daily strengthened by new recruits and sit in judgment on a technical question of vital concern to the nation. Unless it can be shown that naval men are incompetent to discuss their own profession, we cannot admit that they alone should remain silent in regard to the principles which ought to govern the constitution of the fleet. There is much to be done in France in the way of freeing the voices and pens of naval officers from the strict rules which limit them in the great field of discussion of naval affairs. The English government sets us a very good example in this respect, as it always does where naval matters are concerned. At the very moment when, a few years ago, we gave to certain officers, with extreme parsimony and under many restrictions, authority to hold conferences in the name of the Naval League, Admiral Charles Beresford was uttering loud protests and complaints on professional subjects in the journals and at public meetings without any attempt on the part of the Admiralty to interfere in the slightest degree with his freedom of speech! Such an attitude is justified by the importance which the British Admiralty has always attached to the education of public opinion in regard to all maritime questions, and also by the very clear perception that the ideas expressed by an officer, however eminent, commit no one but himself, and have only the exact value which people are willing to give to them. There is no doubt that we must attribute to the fixed rule of silence, imposed even now upon our experts, the unfortunate fact that, in our country alone, first principles are constantly being questioned and the same sterile discussions are periodically renewed. Secrecy and silence is the hope of mediocrity, incompetency and neglect of duty in the Navy. The Navy alone suffers."

It is our intention to exclude from the discussion of professional questions the personal element, so far as we can, but this so pervades Service discussion that we do not always find it easy to do so. The question of the status of officers does not seem to be conclusive as to the value of their opinions in such a professional discussion as that at Newport, for example, nor is it quite correct to suggest that, because an officer is favored with duty that other officers may desire, he has obtained it through any other means than the recognition by his superiors of his fitness for that particular class of work. Commander Sims, for example, has not only had his full share of sea service, but his work ashore in the line of improving gun fire has been of greatest value to the Navy. As we have already said, the discussion he, and others sympathizing with him, has aroused is, in our judgment, of the greatest professional value, whatever may be the conclusions that may follow it. Until we get more light upon the proceedings at Newport it is impossible to speak intelligently of them as a whole, and it would appear that much that is required for a full understanding is to be withheld

from publication, which is doubtless wise, if not illuminating.

Acting Secretary Newberry sent the digest of the work of the recent Newport conference to the printer Tuesday night, and it is expected that the document will be printed and ready for distribution by the end of next week. Much of the digest is taken up in space with the letter of Commander Key, setting forth the respects in which defects might be attributed to existing types of ships and the President's order calling the conference to meet and take up the questions presented by the issue made. These two papers make up nearly, if not quite, half of the document. Then there follow seriatim the various criticisms stated in resolutions and the action taken by the conference on them. The digest will set clearly before the country the results of the conference and it will appear that a decided advance has been secured for the perfection of battleships and the fighting effectiveness of the Navy.

CUBA AND PORTO RICO ELECTIONS.

At the eleventh hour, just when everyone is looking forward eagerly to the return of the United States troops that have been stationed in Cuba for the past two years, the news comes that the newly elected Liberal administration desires that the date for the withdrawal be postponed for a time, for the reason that Cuba practically has no army of her own, and the new administration may be expected to enter on its work with better prospect of success if it can enjoy the security of quiet and stability that attends the presence of our troops. There has been a good deal of sensitiveness in Cuba in regard to the continuance of American troops in the island, and the Washington authorities have been forced to speak guardedly of the plans for any movement of the forces now stationed there. On the one hand is the element that resents the presence of our troops, and on the other is the business element that would prefer to have them stay even if at the cost of starting a factitious revolution. It is the earnest desire of President Roosevelt to get the troops out of the island before the end of his administration, and it has been one of the plans to order a considerable portion of them to Washington to take part in the Inauguration parade, the first detachment sailing on the 28th of January. This, however, will not be done if it should appear to be a necessity or even an advisable expedient to keep them there in order to afford a safeguard for the peaceful and orderly installation of the new government. The matter is under consideration and will doubtless be decided in a very few days.

It would be a serious mistake to interpret the election of Gen. José Miguel Gomez to be President of Cuba as in any sense an expression of anti-American sentiments on the part of the electorate of the new republic. The impression that he is not friendly to America grows out of the inability in some persons to dissociate his strong love for Cuba from hostility to the United States. Where there is a clash of interests between the two countries, General Gomez stands for his homeland, and for this he is entitled to the heartiest sympathy and admiration of Americans. It is that kind of patriot that the new nation needs, and the more it has of that type the more benign will be the final results of the war of liberation of 1898. As governor of Santa Clara province, General Gomez has done effective work in shaping the course of the infant republic. He unfortunately does not speak English and to a certain extent has not been in as close touch with the spirit of American institutions as other Cuban leaders, but this does not mean that he is a reactionary or that there is anything of Spanish ideals of government in his present views of the future of the country.

The friends of self-government in Cuba will rejoice that the re-beginning of native control of the Island will take place under the leadership of a gray old revolutionist, whose personal courage and honesty have never been questioned and who represents more than any other living Cuban those ideals which more than twenty years ago lay at the root of the Cuban's aspirations for liberty. This association with the old days must bring to President Gomez as nearly a united support of the people as any man can hope to obtain from a race noted for its mercurial temperament and tropical tendency to mistake the transient for the permanent. That the warm sky bending over the little republic is brighter with promise for harmony than ever since the experiment of self-government was entered upon is the opinion of so experienced an observer as Governor Magoon, who said this of the result of the elections:

"I have not the slightest doubt that whatever may be the result it will be cheerfully acquiesced in by the Cuban people, who to-day have clearly demonstrated again their ability to hold orderly elections without intervention of police or other armed forces at polls."

While the presence of American troops on Cuban soil has not been a source of pride to the natives, it has effected one good result: it has shown the Cubans that the United States is sincere in its wish to preserve order without any thought of aggrandizement or permanent occupation, and it has given to the people a high estimate of the character and conduct of our soldiers. Not only the reports of such commanding officers as Major Gen. T. H. Barry, U.S.A., and others, but also the testimony of private citizens shows that the Army of the United States has discharged its delicate duties in Cuba with singular tact and ability, and there has grown out of this a friendliness toward this country that cannot fail to prove of

value in the future relations of the two countries. However, the success of our soldiers in keeping order in the Island may, after all, prove an injury to the natives, unless they measure up to the full responsibilities of a self-governing community. It would be unfortunate if confidence in the ability and willingness of the United States to put down disorder should tempt certain leaders of opinion to trifle with the temper of the people and incite rebellion. Crutches are bad sometimes for a nation as for an individual, and if the knowledge that America can be counted on to preserve the Island from the results of its own misgovernment shall induce all sorts of wild schemes of legislation, our support may turn out to be a hindrance rather than a help to growth in true governmental wisdom.

In the week ended Nov. 14, elections were held in Porto Rico and the Unionists carried every seat in the House of Delegates upon a platform of independence and self-government. Not a member was chosen friendly to the present connection with the United States. Even this overwhelming vote should not be taken as an evidence of native dislike for Americans, but chiefly as a protest against the operation of the tariff laws of the United States, which the Porto Ricans believe discriminate against the prosperity of the island. If they should study the economic history of the United States they would find that more than one political leader here have charged that the farmers of the States suffer for the sake of the manufacturing interests, but so far the Republic has seemed to thrive fairly well in spite of this alleged discrimination; and in times of financial depression in the States the cry is often heard that the monetary laws of the country are framed to benefit Wall street at the expense of the West and South. Such jealousies are inevitable in present social arrangements, and Porto Rico should not consider itself selected as a solitary martyr on the altar of commercial rivalry.

HOW TO SECURE SERVICE LEGISLATION.

In view of the probable passage of the bill authorizing the appointment of 612 additional officers, of a bill reorganizing the Cavalry into regiments of nine instead of twelve troops and of a law increasing the Infantry, it is suggested that it would be wise to suspend for a time any consideration of the Elimination bill. The first two bills will require in all 632 new officers, and the proposed increase in the Infantry will require many more. Judging from recent experience, the Department may find it extremely difficult to get enough suitable men.

The purpose of the Elimination bill, as we understand, is twofold: 1. to secure better promotion; 2. to get better men. As one thousand new officers, at least, may possibly soon be required, the rush of promotion will be so great that the first purpose may well be deferred; and as one thousand new men, especially of the kind we are apt to get, will be hard to assimilate and digest, the second purpose, whose execution will add largely to the number, may also be postponed. The present officers of the Army can render much assistance in getting the new men into shape, and after this important work is done, the Elimination bill, if desired, may be set to work. It seems clear that neither promotion nor efficiency would suffer, if the matter of elimination were delayed till the proposed increase of officers, the contemplated reorganization of Cavalry and increase of Infantry are all effected.

By taking one thing at a time we can accomplish more than by confusing Congress with too many schemes. We should certainly have an increase in the Infantry, and that arm of the Service, as well as the Cavalry, needs a chief to look after its interests quite as much as the Artillery. The Infantry is disposed, we find, to regard itself as the Cinderella of the family and one of the reasons therefor is indicated in the letter of a correspondent which appears in another column. Those Infantry officers who, at the time of the passage of the pay bill, were urged to silence on behalf of their own arm, lest they disturb the general harmony, upon which so much depended, should now be given a full hearing.

It would be fortunate if we could have an agreement by which important measures for the Army and the Navy could secure a united and harmonious action, taking them in some order of precedence which should be agreed upon. By united effort bills can be passed through Congress which would excite but a languid interest in that body if the opposition of even a few disgruntled ones made it appear that the expert opinion was not united in favor of a measure.

In discussing in our last issue the imminence of war we mentioned the severe rebuke which the German Emperor has received from his subjects for indiscreet actions having in them the threat of war, and the impotence of a ruler nowadays when he fails to represent in his dealings with foreign nations the general sentiment of his people. One would have expected among a people ground under the heel of what anti-imperialist agitators call "militarism" complete subjection to the will of the autocratic Kaiser, but we have seen just the contrary. The Emperor has approved the speech of the Imperial Chancellor, Prince von Buelow, in the Reichstag, in which he showed the necessity for the Kaiser's promising to conduct his intercourse with other powers under the restraints of the constitution. For a long time people outside Germany, as well as inside, have forgotten that there is a constitution that puts limitations upon the sovereign, and the agitation in the Empire for the last fortnight has been for the purpose of making the Kaiser aware of it. That he has been made to appreciate that fact is clear

from a pronouncement in the official gazette on Nov. 17, in which he promised to heed the constitutional responsibilities hereafter. The press of the country hail this statement as marking a new era for Germany, in which the personal opinions of the sovereign will figure less than the sentiments of the people. Some there are that see only a half-hearted yielding of the Emperor, but they do not understand the meaning of an aroused Germany. This is the first time the Kaiser has been brought face to face with a tide of discontent from a public, the hardest to awaken, probably, in the whole of Europe. The people overlooked the Kaiser's personal telegram to President Kruger at the time of the Jameson raid in the Transvaal, which nearly caused serious differences with England, and other outbreaks from which were equally uncalled for. Their long suffering has only made more expressive their present determination to end the personal note in the country's foreign relations. Across the Channel they see the Kaiser's uncle chained to a parliamentary procedure that is inflexible in its restraints upon the monarchs and they naturally ask why their representative body, the Reichstag, should be ignored in matters involving possible war or at least international jealousies and feuds. The sovereign with the most powerful army in the world has been shown in these last few days to be helpless before an aroused public sentiment, and this ought effectually to stop the mouths of those who always point to a large standing army as a perpetual menace to the people. The only ones who have occasion to fear it are the enemies of a united country.

The report that President Roosevelt contemplates an application of the plan of promotion by elimination meets with no denial in high Army circles. It is said that the President has decided on a general shaking up in the higher ranks of the Army within the next few months. The plan, as outlined, provides for the compulsory retirement of a number of general officers and colonels who have either reached the age of sixty-two years or have served forty years. Two major generals, four brigadier generals and thirty colonels and lieutenant colonels are eligible for retirement under this plan. Secretary Wright is preparing data on the subject for the President. Among the officers of brigade rank mentioned as likely to be retired in the near future are Gens. W. S. Edgerly, A. L. Myer, E. D. Thomas, Charles Morton and J. B. Kerr. It is said that the President has promised several officers to promote them to brigade rank before the close of his administration, and the only way it can be done is by the retirement, voluntary or compulsory, of brigadiers now on the active list. Among those said to be booked for appointment as brigadiers are Col. J. D. G. Knight, Corps of Engrs.; Major Hugh L. Scott, colonel and Superintendent of the Military Academy, Col. E. H. Crowder, of the Judge Advocate General's Department, and Capt. R. L. Howze, lieutenant colonel, Commandant of Cadets at the Military Academy. This is all speculation however, as no one can tell what is in the mind of the President, nor is it likely that he has himself yet concluded what he will do. The Navy is also expecting some such overturning before the present Presidential term is completed. There was talk of sending General Bell to command the Philippines Division to make a place for Major Gen. Leonard Wood, but the assignment of Major General Duvall to the Philippines seems to have quieted these rumors for the time. Promotion in these days is like "sudden and unexpected death," which no man can forecast and from the contemplation of which the majority of the Army are praying: "Good Lord, deliver us."

One of the most surprising features of the examination of applicants for Army service last year was the increase in the number of those the recruiting officers refused to enlist because of alcoholism. In view of the rapid spread of the prohibition sentiment over many states, it might have been supposed that this weakness in applicants would have been less pronounced. Indeed, the year of 1906-07 has been called the year of the temperance high tide, and that is the period included in the annual report of the Surgeon General of the Army. In the twelve months covered by the report, alcoholism increased eight times over the preceding year. The ratio per thousand for 1905-06 was 9.65; that is, nine men out of every thousand applying for admission were unfit for service on account of alcoholism. Last year, the rate jumped so that 75 men out of a thousand were rejected for alcoholism. Surgeon General O'Reilly says: "There is no apparent reason for this increase." The subject is worthy the attention of temperance workers and those who object to the radical views on drink that have obtained such popularity in the West and Southwest in the last five years. Should the ratio increase in the same proportion this year, the conditions would rise almost to the dignity of an indictment of our civilization. There was no increase in the year in the stringency of the Army Regulations barring out hard drinkers. It is a pleasure to note the strong stand taken by recruiting officers against admitting men to the Service whose fondness for the flowing bowl may injure the Army in the eyes of the public and bring about a neglect of duty.

Orders were issued Nov. 19 relieving Major Gen. J. F. Weston, of the command of the Philippines Division, Dec. 15, and assigning him to command the Department of California. The Secretary of War has decided to order Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Mindanao, to duty on the General Staff in Washington, probably as the successor to Gen. W. P. Duvall as Assistant Chief of Staff.

REPORT OF SURGEON GENERAL, NAVY.

The annual report of Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, U.S.N., says that there has been a gratifying improvement in the general health of the Navy over last year, the ratio of morbidity per 1,000 of the force being 691.40 as against 787.23 in 1906. Hope is expressed that conclusive action will be taken on the recommendation in favor of reapportionment of the higher grades of the Medical Corps. The shortage of medical officers has been a source of embarrassment and the overburdening of individual officers at certain stations has jeopardized efficiency. The normal period of shore duty for medical officers will soon more nearly approximate an equal division of time at sea and ashore, which is as it should be, as it is on shore that the medical officer finds his best opportunity to keep abreast of current progress. The work of the Corps throughout the Service has been characterized by a high standard of excellence and much original work and research has been reported from various stations, notably Guam and the naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo., officers specially mentioned for this class of work being Passed Asst. Surgeon Geiger, Surgeon McCullough, Surg. B. L. Wright, Medical Inspector Beyer, Surgeon Gatewood and Assistant Surgeon Balch.

The service rendered by the newly appointed members of the grade of acting assistant surgeons was unexpectedly satisfactory. The evidence of the advantages of the grade has been so pronounced that it has been seriously considered to require all candidates for the Medical Corps to enter and serve a probationary period in this grade. Increasing proof has been received in the year of the worth to the Service of the Naval Medical School, which represents a most potent influence for good. The growing efficiency of the work of the Medical Department is due in great part to the school. The possibilities for self-improvement which the Medical Department provides through the progressive modernization of the establishments under its charge and the equipment with which it surrounds its officers, affording occasions for observance of all the approved methods of advanced practice, have continued to be appreciable factors of educational import.

The need of a larger and more effective Hospital Corps is pointed out. Professional requirement should be steadily raised in the case of hospital stewards and with this object in mind the bureau has given preference to applicants for this rating who are trained druggists. Examinations for promotion to acting and permanent appointments should be made more comprehensive and thorough. Much promising material for hospital apprentices (first class), and hospital apprentices is coming into the Corps, and the general standard of the men recently enlisted is higher than ever. The bureau intends that the training at the Hospital Corps Training School shall be continued in hospitals, on cruising ships and particularly on hospital ships.

The amount of dental disease in the Navy that requires the skilled attention of dentists has shown an increase during the year. The report from the U.S.S. Wabash alone for 1907 embraced 1,454 operations of almost every character of dental disorder. With the growing naval strength the existing difficulties in caring for this class of cases must increase. By the innovation of women nurses the Hospital Corps has "not lost one iota of its prestige, and the plans for its development and improvement will be pushed without interruption." In expressing the hope that the naval militia bill will receive favorable consideration in the next session of Congress, the report announces the intention of the bureau to submit to the department for approval the draft of a bill providing for a reserve corps.

Reference is made to the vast amount of work which is done at the bureau with a small force, a fact that is not apparent to the casual observer on account of the smoothness with which all work progresses despite this handicap. The "Supply Table" has been revised extensively with a view to conforming to the latest changes in and additions to the United States Pharmacopoeia, and making the most approved appliances and equipment available upon requisition.

The need of change is admitted in the matter of the medical records, owing to the many complaints of the inadequacy of the present system of records. The need of a special efficiency report has been met by the modification of the old blank on enlisted men of the Hospital Corps, which will soon be ready for distribution.

Substantial improvement is noted in the health of the force afloat over 1906. The ratio of sick per thousand was 740.12 as against 787.23 the year before. The gratifying feature of this decrease is that it is an evidence that hygienic principles and sanitary dictates are being more carefully observed. There seems to be improvement in the sanitary features of new ships as they are laid down. The new method of heating installed in a few compartments on the U.S.S. Vermont have given excellent results. As to ventilation of ships practical experience under varied sea-going conditions is needed before any reliable conclusion can be reached. Extracts from reports of ship surgeons are given to prove that there are defects of hygienic importance in the lavatory accommodations of some ships. The report says that the Navy has made a grave mistake, in its following the movement in the general world for outdoor athletic exercise, in selecting the few who have given promise of shining in athletics and adding strength to competitive teams and training these, the great majority who are most in need of physical development being neglected. This practice should be changed.

Strong arguments are advanced for dentists for the Navy, and the anomaly is mentioned of sailors who would object to an unclean body, paying no attention to the condition of their mouths. The time has long passed when the display of a toothbrush was occasion for derision. Regular toothpicks should be carried in the canteens of ships and the men should be warned of the danger of picking their teeth with match sticks. The poisonous ingredients of the head are absorbed by the wood of the stick and result in mild metallic poisoning often noticed among sailors. The barber's chair on ship should have clean tissue paper for the head rest and clipped hair should be carefully collected and not allowed to blow over the ship. Medical officers aboard ship should warn enlisted men against the dangers involved in tattooing, by which the most dangerous of diseases have entered the system. The Elliott ear protector should be placed within reach of every man on board battleships.

An abnormal mental and physical condition existed in the engineer's force of the Battleship Fleet, owing to

the excessive heat below decks away from a proper amount of sun and free air, which is an indispensable requirement of the duties of that department. The cruise of the fleet has demonstrated the inadequacy of the sick quarters of the individual ships. The cruise has demonstrated, that sanitary and hygienic conditions and health are better on a cruise than in navy yards; that caution is necessary against transferring men from training station and receiving ships too hastily and without proper investigation of their condition; that there is special need of watchful hygienic supervision of the engineer's force and of adopting measures that will prevent the confining nature of their duties from resulting in the progressive physical and mental deterioration noted on some of the ships of the fleet; that the sick spaces on board individual ships are inadequate; that there is need of a hospital ship as a fleet auxiliary. The success attending the work of the Relief has more than justified her existence, and "much of the credit for this success is due to the medical officer in command."—Surg. Charles F. Stokes.

REPORT OF CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

Asserting that "the duties devolving upon the officers of the Corps of Engineers are now greater than ever before in its history." Brig. Gen. William L. Marshall, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., in his annual report, presents the need for an enlargement of the personnel "if the work is to be carried on with the same high standard of efficiency which has previously ever characterized it." With the same enlisted strength as at present he sees the necessity for an increase of sixty in the authorized number of Engineer officers. This increase should be only in the grades above that of second lieutenant, as officers of that grade are not available for and should not be assigned either to the charge of construction work or as assistants thereon. It would add four colonels, seven lieutenant colonels, thirteen majors, eighteen captains, and eighteen first lieutenants. The increase is due entirely to the need for officers and has nothing to do with the demands for engineer troops and for officers to command them. As showing the great demand for engineer troops, it is noted that in the early part of the year 1907 nine out of a total of twelve Engineer companies were actually on duty in the tropics, a much greater proportion than in the case of any other branch of the Service, and a result arrived at only by leaving an entirely inadequate number of Engineer troops for the work in the United States. The matter of an increase in the enlisted force of the Engineer Corps has been under consideration by the General Staff, and it is understood that there will be recommended an increase in the number of battalions from three to six. In this recommendation General Marshall heartily concurs.

The report favors the organizing of the battalions into regiments, at least provisionally, each regiment consisting of two battalions as in the Field Artillery. A table showing the schedule of proposed increase in the commissioned personnel of the Corps is as follows:

A, colonel; B, lieutenant colonel; C, major; D, captain; E, first lieutenant; F, second lieutenant; G, total.										
Increase on account of—										
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G			
Additional officers	4	7	13	18	18	18	60			
Additional for 3 battalions ..	3	3	3	12	30	12	57			
For regimental organization ..	3	3	3	9	9	9	15			
Total increase	7	10	16	39	48	12	132			
Present strength	10	16	32	43	43	43	189			
Total with increase	17	26	48	82	91	55	321			
Proportion to total:										
Now	ct.	ct.	ct.	ct.	ct.	ct.	ct.			
With proposed increase	5.3	8.0	16.9	22.8	22.8	22.8	17.1			

A division of the total number of officers into the grades in the manner shown would reduce to about twenty-nine per cent. the proportion of officers above the rank of captain, as against the present proportion of thirty-two per cent. To avoid the confusion that would arise from making this increase at once, the report recommends that it be made to extend over a period of about five years, and in the higher grades by promotion of officers now in the Corps and in the other grades by assignment of graduates of the Military Academy and by detail for a term of years of officers who have graduated from the Academy and are selected from the Army at large, officers thus detailed who may prove to be satisfactory to be permanently commissioned in the Corps of Engineers under such regulations as to grades and dates of commission as will equitably preserve their rights and those of the officers previously in the corps.

Sixty per cent. of the total number of officers, or 103, are entirely detached from the supervision of the chief of Engineers; forty-four, or about twenty-five per cent., are on duty wholly within the jurisdiction of the chief of Engineers, and twenty-five, or about fifteen per cent., have some duties under the supervision of the chief of Engineers, and others under various other branches of the Government. Eighty-six officers, exactly half the Corps, are engaged on military duty exclusively; thirty-three officers, or about nineteen per cent., are engaged partly on military and partly on non-military duties, and fifty-two officers, or thirty per cent., are engaged on non-military duties exclusively.

Fortification construction has recently been extended to the island possessions, and the character of the work demands much greater personal attention than the officers in charge are able to give to it. A large share of the Panama Canal work has been entrusted to the officers of the Corps, and in many other ways has an increase been evident. Owing to the lack of available officers it has been frequently necessary to throw upon many officers such a number and variety of duties as to make it difficult, if not impossible, for them to devote to the various items of work the proper amount of detailed consideration. Furthermore, it has become necessary to almost stop the extremely desirable custom, formerly in vogue, of assigning as assistants in construction districts young officers, in order that they may, by actual observation and practice, become fitted to assume charge of construction work, and in several cases recently it has been necessary to assign to the charge of important construction work an officer who has had no previous experience as an assistant on such work.

That recruiting of desirable young men may be encouraged, it is recommended that there be established the grade of sergeant, first class, and that the authorized strength of each Engineer company be increased by six such sergeants, whose pay shall be the same as that of the same grade in the Signal Corps, and that company quartermaster sergeants of Engineers shall rank as sergeants, first class. A new grade called "military overseer" is recommended, these soldiers to have the pay of master electricians and master signal electricians, the number of such overseers to be 100, to be assigned to duties and stations upon the recommendations of the

chief of Engineers. Another recommendation is that the non-commissioned staff of each battalion be increased by a battalion train sergeant and a battalion commissary sergeant, these non-coms. to have the rank and pay of battalion sergeants-major.

The following table in the report shows the present status of permanent work on fortifications completed or in progress with funds already provided:

Calibers.	Total scheme of Coast Defense Board.	Provided for by Congress.
12-inch mortars	464	376
16-inch rifle	1	...
14-inch rifles	19	...
12-inch rifles	138	107
10-inch rifles	139	133
8-inch rifles	72	70
6-inch rapid-fire guns	191	175
5-inch rapid-fire guns	58	53
4.7-inch and 4-inch rapid-fire guns	38	38
3-inch rapid-fire guns	284	254

The increase in the twelve-month in guns actually available has been four 10-inch guns and fifty-one rapid-fire guns. An estimate of \$907,000 is submitted for the purchase of additional searchlights, regarded as emergently necessary by the Chief of Coast Artillery. A recommendation is strongly urged for an appropriation of \$300,000 for preservation and repair of fortifications.

GENERAL BELL ON NEEDS OF AN ARMY.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., was the guest of honor at the annual meeting of the Hooker Association of Massachusetts at the American House, Boston, Nov. 14, and among other prominent guests present among the 650 persons attending were Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A.; Gen. Thomas R. Mathews, Mass. Vol. Militia; Capt. Milton F. Davis, U.S.A.; Gen. Henry C. Cook, U.S.A.; Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A.; Major E. Fehet, U.S.A.; Gen. Greenleaf A. Goodale, U.S.A.; Gen. James I. Parker, Mass. Militia; Col. Edward H. Gihon, Gen. N. A. M. Dudley, U.S.A.; Major J. W. Heard, U.S.A.

After the good things at the dinner had been disposed of, General Mathews, who presided, read a letter from Governor Guild, which closed as follows:

"General Bell's high service to his country, both past and present, is nowhere better appreciated than in Massachusetts. We have every reason to be extremely grateful to the Chief of Staff for the constant kindness and courtesy shown by him in the encouragement of the National Guard in this Commonwealth. Never has such earnest co-operation been given by the national government as at the present time."

The reading of the letter was followed by a mighty cheer for General Bell as he arose to speak. In the course of his address General Bell said: "I feel proud and gratified at this opportunity to talk to a lot of men who know what it is and what it costs to be unprepared for war, how very impossible it is without a large standing army to have a sufficient organization to meet without embarrassment the first emergency that calls for special effort. You know by experience how many lives it costs to get ready, how many to teach generals their business. We of the Regular Army have long realized the necessity for closer relations with the National Guard. We who have been studying the best interests of the nation realize it is the best way to make the militia as effective as possible. It has been pleasant to help in training the militia, especially in Massachusetts, where we have not only a specimen of the relation of the friendship with the militia, but also probably the best militia in the United States. I speak from experience based on actual observation."

General Bell spoke of the necessity of providing coaling stations in South America for the fleet, and then went on to say:

"We want a national army sufficiently large so that when joined with the organized militia it will provide our first line of defense. We want a sane and sustained policy, without losing sight of the fact that this is not militarism and that we are held by a tradition of sound common sense to a small standing army."

General Bell spoke of the need of additional officers for the Army, and pointed to the fact that some 800 were now on detached service on important duties, which made a great shortage.

"In war," said General Bell, "these extra officers would be needed for duties we never pay any attention to until war is upon us. Who would organize the great armies we should need in war unless we had the officers to do it? We need a lot of trained Regular and Militia officers for the emergencies. Let I be accused of riding a hobby, let us consider the future. One cause of war that will never cease is that of protecting our trade. What country will give up its national interests without fighting? With the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the 'open door' policy added to the Monroe Doctrine, our former isolation is gone. The possibilities that may emanate from the Monroe Doctrine and the 'open door' are enough to keep the General Staff busy studying all the time. We insist, not that we hold land, but that we have unrestricted trade with the East. Increase in population demands increase in foreign trade."

At the business meeting officers were chosen as follows: President, Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., retired; vice-president, Brig. Gen. Henry C. Cook, U.S.A., retired; Major Charles A. Hopkins, 13th N.J. Volunteers; Brig. Gen. Greenleaf A. Goodale, U.S.A., retired; Brig. Gen. Charles K. Darling, M.V.M., retired; secretary, Lieut. Col. Albert S. Austin, U.S.V.; treasurer, Capt. Charles W. C. Rhoades, U.S.V.; chaplain, A. St. John Chambre, 7th N.J. Volunteers.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

In the case of an appeal of Paymaster Reeves, U.S.N., from the action of the Auditor in charging him \$220, representing payment of a coal passer's allotment of \$10 per month for twenty-two months, after the man had been discharged from the Service, the Auditor reasoning that the overpayment was caused by the Paymaster's neglect to give notice to the Auditor of Murphy's discharge as required by Regulations, the Comptroller says: "It is a matter of regret that this loss of \$220 should fall upon the appellant, but as I view the facts and the law he is legally responsible for the illegal payments made to the allottee, for if he had notified the Auditor of Murphy's discharge as required such illegal payments would not have been made. The settlement made by the Auditor is affirmed and a certificate of no difference will be issued."

Brig. Gen. Edward M. Hayes, U.S. Army, retired, appealed Oct. 7, 1908, from the action of the Auditor for the War Department in settlement No. 218023 dated May 18, 1908. He claimed increase of pay under the Mills decision (197 U.S. 223) as lieutenant colonel of the 4th

U.S. Cavalry. The Auditor disallowed the claim because: "The amount \$375 erroneously received for exercising higher command by reason of seniority exceeds the amount due \$166.38 under the Mills decision, and short payment in January, 1904." The record of payments shows that claimant while holding the office of lieutenant colonel exercised the command of colonel for the period from Sept. 16, 1899, to June 15, 1900, during which he was paid the pay of colonel. The difference of pay between lieutenant colonel and colonel for said period amounts to \$375. The action of the Auditor is affirmed and a certificate of no differences will issue.

The Comptroller finds that by virtue of Secs. 1 and 36 of the Act of Feb. 21, 1901, the provision of the Act of May 11, 1908, "that upon official notification of the death from wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty, etc., an amount equal to six months' pay shall be paid to the person previously designated by the deceased officer or enlisted man," applies to the Philippine Scouts.

The provision of the Act of May 13, 1908, giving five years' constructive service in computing the longevity pay of a paymaster's clerk, not being retroactive, the Comptroller decides it applies only to those who held positions as paymaster's clerks at the time of the passage of the Act, or who might be appointed thereafter.

As to whether per diem payments from appropriation "Maintenance, Yards and Docks," to marines receiving foreign shore pay, for service as teamsters, are authorized by law, the Comptroller says: "The enlisted men in question come within the terms of the prohibition in the Act of March 2, 1901 (31 Stat., 903), as to the receipt by enlisted men entitled to twenty per cent. increase of pay of 'any additional increased compensation for what is known as extra or special duty' and are thereby precluded from receiving extra duty pay for any extra duty so performed by them."

MILITIA DECISIONS.

Division of Militia Affairs, War Department.

Lieut. Col. E. M. Weaver, U.S.A., Chief of Division.

An A.G. of a state was informed, in reply to a communication, that it will be necessary to forward all reports of surveying officers, including those of unserviceable clothing, to the Division of Militia Affairs for the action of the Secretary of War before final disposition can be expected. Another A.G. was informed that a certain special make of shoe could only be supplied at the cost of the state as it was not among the articles for issue to the Regular Army, to which articles issued to the state are limited. A similar reply was made to an inquiry as to a special grade of powder, primers and metal used by the state for gallery and range practice.

A balance of ammunition allotted for a joint camp of instruction remaining unused should be reported to the Division of Militia Affairs for allotment according to circumstances governing in each case.

All supplies furnished to a state other than for joint encampments must be charged to the state appropriation.

The authorization to hire horses and draft animals for the use of state artillery does not warrant the payment for horses injured or killed in the service, this being an incident to the authority to hire.

Cir. 83, W.D., Oct. 15, 1908, which will be found on page 203 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Oct. 24, is intended to apply to the organized militia as well as to the Regular Army.

The O.D. of the Army supplies the Winder Improved Armory target at \$15.45 each, which can be charged against the state allotment.

Expenses incurred in the militia by sickness contracted during the participation in joint encampments cannot be met by the general government, the members of the organized militia being at all times under the control of the state authorities, to whom application should be made.

A U.S. magazine rifle, caliber .30, model of 1903, cannot be exchanged for a star gauged rifle, there being no authority to accept a transfer of title to the old rifle.

TRAINING STATION SHOOTERS WIN.

For the second time the Naval Training Station rifle team defeated the South Providence rifle team at Newport, R.I., Nov. 15. The score was a tie, but as the Navy team shot stronger at the longer range it wins the match. Lieutenant Ostrom and Lieut. G. B. Landenberger were tie for high honors at 200 yards, with 65 each, while Lindroth and Strom, of the Providence team, tied for second, with 64. Landenberger made the best total score, 112, with True of the visitors second best, with 109 points. The scores were as follows:

TRAINING STATION TEAM.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	Aggr.
Landenberger	65	47	112
Verleger	63	45	108
Ostrom	65	43	108
Stanley	47	40	87
King	63	44	107
Atley	62	43	105
	365	262	627

SOUTH PROVIDENCE TEAM.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	Aggr.
Harrington	61	42	103
Monahan	60	43	103
Lindroth	64	42	106
Ashley	58	42	100
Strom	64	42	106
True	63	46	109
	370	257	627

Science for Nov. 13 publishes a review by Mr. Horace See of the recent work on Marine Engineering by Engr. Comdr. A. E. Tompkins, R.N., which is termed by its author a complete text-book on the construction and working of marine engines and boilers. As the result of his own experience Mr. See confirms the opinion of the author that the main propelling machinery should always be erected in the workshops before its final erection in the ship. Mr. See says: "The great trouble in the production of the marine engine has been the absence of the same degree of intelligence in this part of the work, builders and their workmen having too great a tendency to rush the erection in the vessel, notwithstanding the fact that the time and care taken, as well as the first expense incurred, are returned a hundredfold before the vessel leaves the builders' hands, not to say anything in ref-

erence to a better performance from the beginning of its life." He does not agree with Commander Tompkins in the opinion that the furnaces of the cylindrical boiler should have a common combustion chamber, saying: "This is not only a fallacy, as the trouble is due to unnecessarily heavy tube-sheets, but also an evil, as it prevents proper combustion of the gases and tends to produce smoke to obstruct observation and make the presence of the ship known."

THE MARINE CORPS ORDER.

The daily papers report the unusual proceeding of the forwarding by a body of enlisted men of a message to the President, approving his action in the matter of the Marine Corps. A despatch of Nov. 18 from Newport says: "To-day a committee representing the enlisted men of Newport and vicinity sent this message of appreciation to the President: 'The naval enlisted men of the Newport training station and vicinity wish we could express to our Commander-in-Chief just how much we appreciate the good results that will follow his recent order causing the withdrawal of marines from shipboard. The American people will never regret that the President issued an order which will have more to do with the actual uplifting of the morale of our bluejackets and the establishment of a spirit demanding respect for them and among themselves than would be possible by any other act. We feel that much has been done by you and your administration to help us, and we realize that we ourselves must do our part.'"

The presence of marines on our ships of war has not been universal and it will be remembered that the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Admiral Converse, in his annual report for 1906, said: "The Bureau believes that the withdrawal of marines from ships and the addition of a similar number of bluejackets would add materially to the efficiency of ships' crews by the increase in the number of bluejackets available for general duties; increased community of interest would result, and the removal of discrimination caused by differences of pay and uniform and inequalities in duties and privileges would also do away with an element tending to dissatisfaction. The recognized value of marines for manning the naval bases in our insular possessions and for service as expeditionary forces in emergencies needing a prompt response will perhaps add weight to the Bureau's statement of present conditions."

Admiral Converse further said: "When bluejackets have been detailed as sentries and for ceremonies, they have been found faithful and efficient. The bluejacket of to-day is an entirely different character from the old-time sailor who was drafted into service with the aid of a press-gang, and who needed soldiers over him to enforce discipline and prevent lawless acts. The present enlisted force of the Navy does not, in the Bureau's opinion, require a different force to maintain order in it any more than the soldiers of an army garrison need a differently uniformed and paid class of men to act as police over them. That the great majority of the enlisted force of the Navy are self-respecting and law-abiding, and that they resent the suggestion that a different force is needed to maintain order among them, are well known facts."

The resolutions quoted above show that the men at the Newport training station are proud of the evidence the President has given that confidence is placed in them. Experience with them at the training station has shown that they are worthy of this confidence; the large number of the crew who have acted as orderlies, taking pride in doing their duty in a military manner and showing themselves competent for the work. Understanding this, we find it difficult to believe that they could have taken action so subversive of discipline as that they are charged with. The right to commend implies the right to censure and if this belongs to one enlisted man it belongs to all of both Navy and Army. In the confusion of voices that would arise if all were to express their opinion of the action of superiors, the voice of discipline would be silenced.

NAVAL ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

The meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers was opened in New York on Thursday, Nov. 19, by an address by Francis T. Bowles, president of the Society, in which he reviewed the shipbuilding history of last year, which was satisfactory because of orders previously placed and that of this year, which shows a great falling off because of the financial depression. Mr. Bowles, in the course of his remarks, said: "It is of large significance that Mr. Taft, the President-elect, has long been an earnest and outspoken champion of the cause of American shipbuilding and navigation. He has advocated national protection and encouragement to these interests not only in many public addresses throughout the United States, but in his formal acceptance of the Presidential nomination. Judge Taft has traveled widely. He has seen the world and he has felt the humiliation that comes to all Americans who look in vain on the ocean highways and in the great ports around the globe for the ensign of their country."

The vice-presidents elected to fill vacancies were Naval Constr. Frank L. Fernald, U.S.N., retired; Stevenson Taylor, Walter McFarland, Prof. Cecil H. Peabody, Prof. James E. Dillon, Prof. Ira N. Hollis, Prof. Herbert C. Sadler and Horace See. The annual banquet was held on Friday evening.

Among papers read at the annual meeting of the Society, November 19 and 20, were some of immediate and timely interest to officers of the Navy. The transportation of submarines was discussed by Naval Constr. William J. Baxter, U.S.N., who was associated largely with the building of the battleship Connecticut. His paper described an actual, successful and economical solution of the problem of shipping the small underwater fighters, as worked out under his supervision in the shipment of submarines from the New York Navy Yard. This process was explained at length in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL at the time. Photographs and drawings accompany the essay. Charles P. Wetherbee discussed the "Trials of the U.S. Scout Cruiser Chester." The vessel is fitted with Parsons turbines, and the author says that "the machinery of the Chester type is perfectly suitable for our battleships and armored cruisers. Its adoption will give our country ships that are a knot faster than foreign ships of the same displacement without any increase in machinery weight. Turbines already have been adopted in our latest designs, but while boilers adopted in our latest designs are strong and durable, they are not capable of the high output per unit of surface that can be obtained from the Chester type." Lieut. Comdr. L. H. Chandler, U.S.N., treated the "Deviation of the Compass Aboard Steel Ships—Its Avoidance and Correction," giving

ing a statement of the general mathematical principles involved, with illustrations from the results obtained aboard the vessels of the Battleship Fleet. The paper asserted that ignorance in regard to this deviation on the part of the navigator often constitutes "a real and unnecessary menace to the safety of the ship." Experiments in the U.S. Model Basin furnish data for much of the essay by Naval Constr. D. W. Taylor, U.S.N., on the "Influence of Midship-Section Shape Upon the Resistance of Ships." This paper was accompanied with many diagrams and mathematical computations illustrating the information derived from the tests of forty models. The general conclusion was that the large number of experiments gave no results indicating any material influence of shape of midship-section upon resistance, and that "for vessels of usual types and of speeds no greater than twice the square root of the length in feet, the naval architect may vary widely midship-section fullness without material beneficial or prejudicial effect upon speed." Naval Constr. T. G. Roberts, U.S.N., takes up the "Influence of Free Water Ballast Upon Ships and Floating Docks," and gives many applicable formulae. Taking a certain theoretical form of drydock he contrasts it with the floating dock that broke in two at the Pensacola Navy Yard a few years ago while self-docking, and shows the superiority of the theoretical design. Several figures are used giving the results in docking the Connecticut, Missouri and Maryland. From the conclusions of Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Bennett, U.S. Navy, on the towing of the drydock Dewey to the Philippines, Mr. Roberts draws the suggestions that the only way to determine the best shape of bow and stern for towing is by experiment in the model tank. It will be remembered that Lieutenant Commander Bennett said that if the Dewey had been fitted with sea-going bows the voyage to Manila would have consumed two months less time and saved thousands of dollars.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

An officer of the destroyer flotilla in a private letter from Magdalena Bay says: "We've had rather a unique cruise, our flotilla of seven destroyers being towed by the cruisers from San Francisco to Honolulu, Samoa and back again. The experiment of towing these boats proved most successful, though ten days between ports on a destroyer, where one has no room in which to walk, becomes a bit tiresome. The Tennessee and the Whipple were sent to Apia for a few days, and there officers and men had a very enjoyable time, the Germans entertaining them very cordially."

The old U.S.S. St. Mary's, one of the few survivors of the famous wooden warships, was burned on the beach at Point of Pines, near Boston, Mass., Nov. 14, for the metal that is in her dismantled hull. She was sold by the Government some time since.

The collier Abarenda, now at Newport, has been ordered to the navy yard, New York, to be placed in reserve for repairs.

The collier Sterling, now in reserve at the navy yard, Boston, has been ordered placed in full commission. The orders previously issued to the Dolphin directing the vessel to proceed to Washington, to arrive by Nov. 25, have been revoked.

Letters are being sent out by the Navy Department to about 1,000 employees of navy yards throughout the United States notifying them of an increase in salaries ranging from 4 to 10 per cent. These employees include draughtsmen, clerks, and assistant inspectors.

The Japanese fleet of 110 vessels, exclusive of submarines, was reviewed by the Mikado off Kobe, on Nov. 18.

In an article in American Industries Lewis Nixon says: "The gas engine is the logical means for generating power for marine uses in the future, and from the steps already taken to equip vessels of different classes, it is only a question of time before the suction gas producer is universally adopted for both land and sea."

Submarine mine experts will be interested in the details of the use which will be made of the thirty-three thirty-two-foot gasoline launches to be used as distribution-box boats. One of these boats will be assigned to each artillery district for instruction purposes, with two for the Hawaiian Islands and six for the Philippine Islands. These launches will be supplied with the apparatus necessary for handling the distribution boxes. The twenty-four distribution-box boats for the United States will be sufficient for practical instruction in submarine mining, but in time of threatened hostilities it will be necessary to supplement them in some of the more important harbors by the temporary use of other boats.

At the conclusion of the first annual convention of the Atlantic Deepwater Waterways Association, which ended its two days' session in Baltimore on Nov. 18, the following were given out as the recommendations of the committee on plans: The purchase of the present Chesapeake and Delaware canal and its reconstruction; deepening the Hudson River to the point where it connects by canal with the lakes; selecting a route through Massachusetts from Narragansett to Boston; deepening the present waterways from the North Carolina sounds to Norfolk; surveying New Jersey and New York and along the Florida coast preliminary to further development. The whole, when linked by the existing waterways and raised to its greatest efficiency by improvement of the present inland transportation facilities, will make a chain covering the Atlantic coast and avoiding several points now of great danger to shipping.

Charles J. Hartlove, alias C. J. Magness, who was arrested several weeks ago for desertion from the Navy, following his marriage to Miss Ada Gorman, daughter of the late Senator Gorman, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment followed by dishonorable discharge from the Service. Secretary Metcalf approved the sentence. The naval prison at Portsmouth, N.H., has been designated as the place for the execution of so much of the sentence as relates to the confinement.

An electric scrubber for cleaning ships' bottoms without drydocking is described by the English correspondent of the Scientific American. As the old-fashioned hogging brush was dragged along, the brooms had the tendency to be bent aft, and to a certain extent to ride over the harder patches of fouling matter. The new device is in effect a flexible hogging brush, which is dragged up and down under the hull by ropes. By the use of electricity the brush is made to cling to the ship's side like a magnet. The mat has a leading batten without a magnet at either end, and six ordinary battens, each fitted with two magnets and a set of brushes between. As soon as hauling commences the battens cant, thus bringing the fore edge of each brush into touch with the hull of the ship. As it is dragged over the fouled surface, the accumulated matter is flicked off. The requisite current is furnished either from the ship itself or from a special tender. It has

been found that the total magnetic grip of the whole mat is well over one ton. Experience has shown that a greater grip is requisite for the very hard steel of armor plates than for ordinary steel plates of a mercantile vessel's hull. The strain on the hauling hawsers fore and aft is approximately 1.5 tons. The scrubber requires the attention of only two or three men to work it. An 18,000-ton battleship, it is stated, can be completely scrubbed in twelve hours, and vessels drydocked after being cleaned by this method have been found to be entirely free from any marine growth. A 4,000-ton ship can be cleaned, inclusive of the provision of labor, current, and all gear, for \$100 in approximately eight hours.

On a Flatbush avenue car in Brooklyn on Election day a correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle encountered quite a company of young men arrayed in football clothing, apparently going to a game somewhere. "I missed something, however," he writes—"there was clearly an important element of such gatherings completely left out. There was no shouting, screaming, no taking possession of the car, no annoyance of the peaceable passengers whatever, although the company was in sufficient force to have taken complete charge of the car and to have overawed all the men on it and insulted every woman. In short, not one of the phenomena was present to which we have been so accustomed in the name of 'higher education' when a lot of young persons from our schools and colleges get together for the purpose of having a football row. Looking closer, I perceived one of the young men had on a blue cap, with the name 'Dolphin,' in gold letters, across the front. The secret was out: the youths were sailors from the United States vessel of that name, now lying at the New York Navy Yard, in Brooklyn. I belong to a class of our citizenship, to whom the Navy and things military are but a name, and do not convey the idea of any particular merit, either. We reject the military spirit as contrary to the Christian principle. At the same time, we recognize that many things not ideally right exist, and endeavor to make the best of them. Viewing the Navy in this light, therefore, we are rejoiced to see it made up of fine, manly, gentleman-like young fellows, fit representatives of what we think American men ought to be."

The battleships of the Atlantic Fleet began target practice at Manila Nov. 13. Upon the completion of target practice and the ensuing battle practice the entire fleet will participate in night attacks and torpedo work. It is believed that the war ships will be ready to leave the grounds with all their work concluded by Nov. 24.

Word has been received at the Navy Department of the death at Cavite of William Collins, water tender on board the Decatur, who died of peritonitis, and John Henry Clear, fireman, second class, who died of injuries from burns on board the Minnesota.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry on Nov. 18 wrote a formal letter of reprimand to Lieut. Frank Taylor Evans, of the battleship Louisiana, son of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, retired, former commander-in-chief of the Battleship Fleet, in accordance with the sentence of the court-martial which recently tried Lieutenant Evans on charges of leaving his post without being relieved, and of using disrespectful language to his superior officer. Lieutenant Evans pleaded guilty to leaving his post of duty without being properly relieved. The sentence of the court was that he should lose 150 numbers and be given a public reprimand by the Secretary of the Navy. In making his endorsement on the findings Rear Admiral Sperry, commanding the Battleship Fleet, said that he thought the sentence inadequate, but approved it in order that Lieutenant Evans might suffer some punishment for his offense. The Secretary of the Navy has no authority to reduce the sentence, although the President has the right to pardon. Secretary Newberry's letter of reprimand was as follows: "The Department, for reasons obvious to the Service, regards this as a peculiarly deplorable case, and in publishing its disapproval of the conduct of Lieutenant Evans refrains from expressing fully its condemnation of the actions of this officer on the occasion in question. A casual reading, however, of the charges and specifications, with the findings thereon, will be sufficient to enable the Service to form its own estimate of an officer who has been guilty of the acts alleged in this case. The publication of this general court-martial order will be considered as compliance with so much of the sentence as requires public reprimand by the Secretary of the Navy. Truman H. Newberry, Acting Secretary of the Navy." Lieutenant Evans was 113 in his grade. He now becomes 263, standing just below Lieut. Roe Reed Adams and above Lieut. Semmes Read. The reduction is equivalent to the loss of four years' advancement, and may in the end prevent his reaching the grade of rear admiral. It is understood that Rear Admiral Evans agreed with President Roosevelt that there should be no mitigation of the sentence.

Representative W. M. Calder of Brooklyn called at the White House on Nov. 19, having learned that Secretary Metcalf was planning to let out contracts for the construction of the machinery for the new battleship Florida, retaining only the hull construction for the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Mr. Calder believes that as the result of his argument the entire construction of our new Dreadnought will be by the Brooklyn yard.

The scout cruiser Chester started from Newport Nov. 18 on her water consumption test. Her movements will be controlled by the inspection board and Engineering Board who conduct the tests. How long the voyage will be depends on weather conditions. Tests will be made with numerous combinations of propellers. The scout cruiser Salem is under orders to go into the dock at Boston. One of her propellers is supposed to be bent slightly out of shape and it will be necessary to repair this injury and standardize the ship before the long expected efficiency voyage is undertaken. The Birmingham, last of the three scout cruisers to get ready for the test, will probably have been standardized by Dec. 5, and it is now the expectation that by Dec. 15 the three vessels may be able to start on the 4,000-mile voyage that is to be made to Guantanamo and back to determine the comparative efficiency of these new couriers of the sea.

Chief Constructor Capps, Chief of the Bureau of Construction, states that all reports from the contractors at work raising and clearing the Yankee, which was wrecked on Spindle Rock, Buzzards Bay, point to success. The work of installing oil floats is going forward as rapidly as could be expected.

Orders have been issued for the U.S.S. Solace to go up to San Diego, Cal., and load up with supplies for the Pacific Fleet. It was at first the plan to use the merchant ship Quessant for this purpose, but it was found that the vessel had insufficient cold storage facilities,

and it became necessary to employ the Solace for the purpose. The cargo to be taken on will be mainly fresh provisions and vegetables. After this trip the Solace will be fitted up for a hospital ship and set out on her voyage around the Horn to join the Atlantic Fleet.

There was shipped Nov. 14 from the Washington Navy Yard to the Norfolk yard for the U.S.S. Louisiana one 21-inch by 5 meter, Mark I, submerged torpedo tube, starboard side. There was also shipped Nov. 16 from the Washington Navy Yard to the Fore River Shipbuilding Co. for the U.S.S. North Dakota two 12-inch oscillating slides; and from the Washington Navy Yard to Newport News for the U.S.S. Delaware two 12-inch deck lugs, Mark VII.

The Navy Department having in view the lowest responsible bidder, the best results and most expeditious delivery, has awarded contracts for armor for the battleships Florida and Utah as follows: To Bethlehem Steel Co.—3,035 tons, Class A, at \$420, \$1,274,700; 53 tons, Class C, at \$470, \$24,910; 49 tons, Class D, at \$508, \$24,892. Total, \$1,324,502. To the Carnegie Steel Co.—2,888 tons, Class A, at \$420, \$1,212,960; 11 tons, Class B, at \$415, \$4,555; 254 tons, Class C, at \$455, \$115,570. Total, \$1,333,095. To the Midvale Steel Co.—2,564 tons, Class A, at \$420, \$1,076,880; 456 tons, Class B, at \$405, \$184,680; 83 tons, Class C, at \$462, \$38,346; 25 tons, Class D, at \$512, \$12,800. Total, \$1,312,706. The total cost of armor as assigned is: Bethlehem, \$1,324,502; Carnegie, \$1,333,095; Midvale, \$1,312,706. Total, \$3,970,303.

Secretary of the Navy Newberry has received many return postal cards bearing an uncanceled stamp of varying denominations, with the statement that the "attached stamp is to be used as the Navy Department desires, preferably in establishing a fund similarly contributed to be used in building a new battleship to be named the United States." The postals are addressed to the "Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D.C." The stamps contributed have to be returned to the senders, as there is no law under which they can be accepted for the purpose intended. Some enterprising believer in a big navy appears to have revived the movement for building the battleship United States by popular subscription.

Bids were opened Nov. 18 by the Navy Department for the delivery of 11,000 tons of coal at Panama, 11,000 tons at Magdalena Bay, and 18,000 to 20,000 tons at Negro Bay, Morocco. There were sixteen bidders. The prices to Panama and Magdalena Bay range from \$6.26 to \$6.85, and to Negro Bay from \$4.26 to \$4.75 a ton. It will require careful calculation to determine the lowest bidder.

The cruiser Prairie, now at Philadelphia, has been ordered to Colon on Dec. 6. She will take 650 sailors to relieve short-term sailors now with the Pacific Fleet. The sailors will be taken from Newport, R.I., and Norfolk, Va. The following is the tentative itinerary of the vessel: Leave Philadelphia Dec. 6; arrive at Newport and Bradford Dec. 7; leave Dec. 10; arrive at Hampton Roads Dec. 11; leave Dec. 12; arrive at Colon Dec. 13; leave Dec. 21; and arrive at Hampton Roads Dec. 28.

Congress voted about \$4,000,000 for a naval base at Pearl Harbor, near Honolulu, to be equipped fully for caring for the largest battleships afloat. The appropriation will have to be increased to provide for necessary details. It is the plan of the Navy Department ultimately to establish a complete navy yard there. Plans for one of the largest drydocks in the world at Pearl Harbor have been approved by the Secretary of the Navy. The Pearl Harbor dock will be 1,125 feet in length, 35 feet deep at the keel's center and 110 feet in width, of the sectional type. This dock will be sectional and it will be possible to have a ship in one end that has been there for months, while another may enter the other end of the dock and go out in a few hours or days. Bids will be advertised for in January. There is now available for construction \$400,000. Bids for dredging a channel from deep water to the dock will be opened Dec. 1.

Commodore G. L. Dyer, U.S.N., will be relieved from command of the Charleston Naval Station Jan. 2, Rear Admiral J. D. Adams having been assigned to that command. Commodore Dyer has enjoyed an unusually pleasant and successful tour at Charleston. He has been the first commander to live at the station and he has advanced its interests and its work steadily and substantially during all his stay there. The people of Charleston have become very much attached to him and look with deep regret upon the necessity for his departure. Commodore Dyer, it will be remembered, asked for retirement last July, a determination he reached when he found that the policy of giving command of ships to younger officers would relegate older officers to shore commands, notwithstanding their long service, ripe experience and unquestioned ability.

ARMY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

First Lieut. Edward Gottlieb, 96th Company, Coast Art., U.S.A., appeared before a G.C.M. at Governors Island, N.Y., this week, of which Col. Walter Howe, Coast Art., U.S.A., was president, and Capt. William T. Johnson, 15th Cav., was judge advocate. Lieutenant Gottlieb is an electrical expert and was on special duty in connection with the perfection of his invention for the control at a distance of an electric searchlight, for which \$7,000 had been set apart by the Board of Coast Defense and Fortifications. There are four charges against him, containing thirty-five specifications. The most serious charge is that he borrowed money from a Boston firm and then paid the loan by including it in the firm's bills which he certified to the government. Other charges are that he was in New York on four different occasions without leave and that he failed to pay his debts. Lieut. James M. Fulton, C.A.C., is ordered for trial before the same court, charged with conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline in failing to answer many communications about Coast Artillery affairs that were sent to him for indorsement or information in the last few months.

The following candidates for the Military Academy have been appointed during the past week: Samuel E. Tromley, alternate; Harvey, Ill.; Richard V. Garred, alternate, Louisiana, Ky.; Robert A. Lay, alternate, Benton, La.; William W. Tennant, Bunkie, La.; Preston B. Lewis, alternate, Estherwood, La.; William I. Cook, alternate, Lewiston, Me.; John S. MacTaggart, Fitchburg, Mass.; Carl W. Hill, alternate, Leominster, Mass.; Joseph A. Nugent, alternate, Clinton, Mass.; Roland L. Gaugler, Paterson, N.J.; George S. Christie, alternate, Paterson, N.J.; James Van Roden, alternate, East Rutherford, N.J.; Robert A. Chetney, Buffalo, N.Y.; Henry A. Seiller, alternate, Buffalo, N.Y.; Edwin R. Warnken, alternate, La Grange, Tex.

For the examination soon to be held for vacancies in

the grade of sergeant, first class, Hospital Corps, there are 73 applications on file from the Army in the United States and about 35 applications have been made from the organizations in the Philippines. There are 30 vacancies to be filled from the eligibles resulting from the examination.

A fire in the warehouse of the U.S. Army on Washington street, New York city, Nov. 17, destroyed, it is estimated, fully \$50,000 worth of flags, tents, blankets and other Army equipment. The firemen were able to confine the fire to the sixth floor, however, and thus saved \$400,000 worth of medical supplies on the floors below.

The new barracks building at Fort Washington, Md., is rapidly approaching completion, and in a short time will be ready for occupancy by the additional companies of Coast Artillery to be ordered from Fort Monroe to the Washington defenses. There are now three companies of Coast Artillery stationed at Fort Washington, and the post is to be enlarged to a five-company station. Contracts were recently awarded for the erection of a new double set of non-commissioned officers' quarters, and for a number of other small buildings. Work will be started in a short time.

An idea of the importance of the shop for the manufacturing of pontoon equipage erected by the Q.M. Department at the Engineer Depot at Fort Leavenworth may be formed from a record of some of the work done there. When the engines and machines are installed in accordance with the scheme inaugurated in 1902 for the Engineer Depot and park the shop will be well prepared to do any kind of woodwork connected with the construction of pontoon equipage, particularly advance guard and reserve boats. The greatest need now is suitable lumber for the building of reserve pontoon boats. Several years still are required for completing the Engineer equipment of the Army. Judging from the rate permitted by previous appropriations the estimates for the next fiscal year are increased to \$90,000.

The following awards were made by the Quartermaster's Department during the past week: Fort Dade.—Repairing wharf and driving piles, \$1,617. Fort Totten.—Concrete walk around C.O.'s quarters, \$205. Philadelphia Depot.—Furnishing and installing seven fire hydrants, \$584. Fort Slocum.—Extension of water distributing system, \$625.

The Quartermaster's Department has authorized the following contracts for construction during the past week: Fort Williams.—One single barrack, two lieutenants' quarters, two double non-commissioned staff quarters, two double firemen's quarters, one five-set bachelor officers' building, and one bandstand. Fort Moultrie.—One band barrack, four single non-commissioned officers' quarters, one lavatory. Fort Riley.—Two haysheds. Fort Fremont.—One searchlight shelter. Presidio General Hospital, San Francisco.—Insane ward addition. Fort Leavenworth.—One bandstand.

NAVAL ACADEMY STANDARD.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 18, 1908.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The corps of midshipmen of the Naval Academy are profoundly exercised over the general belief that orders have come from the Navy Department that the standard of studies must be raised high enough to fail a large portion of that body. There are several reasons why such a course, if it is to be adopted, would not be equitable, viz:

1. That it would be *contra bonos mores* to encourage midshipmen to spend time, money and labor to prepare themselves for the Naval Academy under a certain, established curriculum and then, after their entrance, deliberately to raise the standard of studies for the premeditated purpose of failing a large number of the corps.
2. That this proceeding would be an act of legislation, Congress, to which belongs the power of legislation, has determined by law the number of midshipmen, and it alone has the power to make laws for their dismissal from the Navy.
3. This indirect dismissal of midshipmen would not be equitable nor appreciative of the conduct of the midshipmen in abolishing the system of hazing that no law accomplished; but which was done by the deliberate resolution of the midshipmen passed Feb. 18, 1906, which every senior class since, including the present, has rigidly enforced; and which the class always makes the rule of conduct among the members of the corps.
4. That it would be contrary to the precedent set by Congress when it legislated back to the Navy the cadet engineers of the class of 1881, who, during their course of studies at the Academy, were by acts of Congress discharged from the Service.

ELIHU S. RILEY.

THE NAVY.

LATE CHANGES IN NAVY VESSELS.

The following are changes in the location of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels which appear in the complete table given on page 328 of this issue: Lebanon and Abrenda, arrived at New York Yard Nov. 18. Supply, arrived at Guam Nov. 16. Stringham, DeLong, Tingey and Thornton, arrived at Charleston, S.C., Nov. 17. Scorpion, sailed from Gibraltar for Naples Nov. 18. The mail address of the First and Second Divisions of the Pacific Fleet and the Yorktown has been changed from Postmaster, San Francisco, to Postmaster, New York city. Eagle, arrived at Guantanamo Nov. 18. Salem, arrived at Boston Nov. 19. Chester, arrived at Bradford Nov. 19. Dolphin, arrived at Portsmouth Nov. 19. Buffalo, sailed from San Francisco for Magdalena Bay Nov. 19. Ranger, arrived at Bermuda Nov. 19.

NAVY DEATHS.

Hans Rasmus Anderson, coal passer, died Oct. 3, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Vermont. Rufus Ira Honeycutt, ordinary seaman, died Nov. 3, 1908, while attached to the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Bendix Johnson, gunner's mate, 1st class, died Oct. 15, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Missouri. James M. Miller, rear admiral, U.S.N., died Nov. 11, 1908, while attached to the U.S. Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa. Peter John O'Connor, chief machinist's mate, U.S.N., died Oct. 8, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, Canacao, P.I. George Schiff, yeoman, 2d class, U.S.N., died Oct. 14, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Virginia.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NOV. 18.—Naval Comdr. L. S. Adams detached duty on fleet staff commander-in-chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on board

Connecticut; to duty department of construction and repair, naval stations, Cavite and Olongapo, P.I.

War. Mach. A. D. Devine to duty U.S. Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

Note.—Rear Admiral J. M. Miller, U.S.N., died at the U.S. Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 10, 1908.

NOV. 14.—Passed Asst. Surg. P. T. Dessez orders to the Pacific Fleet modified; to temporary duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Asst. Naval Constr. W. B. Ferguson to duty as assistant to the superintending constructor, works Fore River Ship-building Company, Quincy, Mass.

Chief Carp. A. Burke, retired, to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Chief Sailmaker G. Van Mater, retired, transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy on Nov. 14, 1908, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 1444 of the R.E.

Mate H. Forsdal detached duty Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc., to the U.S. Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment.

NOV. 15.—SUNDAY.

NOV. 16.—Capt. J. T. Smith detached duty as inspector in charge of the Eleventh Lighthouse District, Detroit, Mich., etc., Nov. 30, 1908; to command South Dakota, sailing from New York, N.Y., on or about Dec. 12, 1908.

Comdr. M. A. Anderson, retired, to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass., department of steam engineering.

Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Caldwell additional temporary duty as executive officer of the Milwaukee.

Lieut. Comdr. C. B. Morgan detached duty Milwaukee; to duty as inspector in charge of the Eleventh Lighthouse District, Detroit, Mich.

Ensign W. H. Booth commissioned an ensign in the Navy from Feb. 13, 1908.

Asst. Naval Constr. G. A. Bisset to Washington, D.C., special temporary duty; thence duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., department of construction and repair.

Chief Sailmaker G. Van Mater detached duty naval training station, Newport, R.I., etc., to home.

War. Mach. T. J. Hayes when discharged treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., to Wyoming.

T. N. Carter appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty connection accounts of the Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, naval station, Charleston, S.C.

NOV. 17.—Capt. N. E. Niles detached duty in command Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to duty as Governor of the Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. T. E. D. W. Veeder detached duty in command Alabama; to the navy yard, New York, N.Y., duty captain of yard.

Capt. S. W. B. Diehl to duty in command Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., Dec. 1, 1908.

Lieut. Comdr. T. D. Parker commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from July 11, 1908.

Lieut. K. B. Crittenden commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from Nov. 1, 1907.

Med. Insp. F. Anderson detached duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to duty in command U.S. Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md.

Surg. C. H. T. Lowndes to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., and additional duty in command U.S. Naval Medical Supply Depot.

Passed Asst. Surg. E. A. Vickery detached duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass.

Passed Asst. Surg. A. M. Fauntleroy detached duty U.S. Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., etc., to duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md.

Chief Bten. J. A. Riley commissioned a chief boatswain in the Navy from March 11, 1908.

Pharm. R. F. S. Puck detached duty naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., etc., Dec. 21, 1908; to duty U.S. Naval Medical Supply Depot, Canacao, P.I., sailing from San Francisco, Cal., on or about Jan. 5, 1909.

Pharm. F. W. Breck detached duty U.S. Naval Medical Supply Depot, Canacao, P.I., etc., to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Col. J. A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C., commissioned a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Marine Corps from May 13, 1908.

NOV. 18.—Rear Adm. J. D. Adams detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y., Nov. 30, 1908; to duty as commandant Sixth Naval District and naval station, Charleston, C.S., Jan. 2, 1909.

Commodore G. L. Dyer, retired, detached duty as commandant Sixth Naval District and naval station, Charleston, S.C.; to home.

Lieut. Comdr. J. V. Chase detached duty Kearsarge; to duty Rainbow, as staff commander Third Squadron U.S. Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. R. I. Curtin detached Alabama; to Maine as ordnance officer.

Ensign A. H. Rice to North Carolina.

Asst. Paymr. M. H. Philbrick additional duty as pay officer of First and Second Submarine Flotillas.

NOV. 19.—Ensign B. J. Greene from Pensacola to the Charleston, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 5.

Midshipman W. H. Walsh discharged treatment hospital, Mare Island, to hospital at Las Animas, Col., for treatment.

Past Asst. Surg. G. H. Mayers to duty at recruiting station, Baltimore.

Asst. Surg. F. H. Brooks detached naval hospital, Boston, to recruiting station, Cleveland, Ohio.

Asst. Naval Contr. G. C. Westervelt detached navy yard, New York, Dec. 7, and granted leave one month.

Chief Car. W. B. Powell detached Hartford to Chicago.

Car. A. W. Jones to navy yard, Puget Sound, for duty in Department of Construction and Repair.

Pharm. T. W. Scott detached hospital, Annapolis, granted leave three months, beginning Dec. 1.

E. J. Hoffman appointed paymaster's clerk on Mohican.

Cable from Commander, 3d Squadron, Pacific Fleet, dated Manila, Nov. 19:

Ensign T. G. Ellyson, Rainbow, to temporary duty command Villalobos.

Past Asst. Surg. F. M. Munson from Decatur to treatment at naval hospital, Canacao.

Asst. Surg. H. L. Kelley from naval station, Cavite, to Decatur.

Midshipman E. W. Todd, Denver to temporary duty, Samar.

War. Mach. A. A. Smith, Denver, to naval station, Olongapo and duty on Mohican.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

NOV. 12.—Lieut. Col. Eli K. Cole, to Chicago, Ill., and Atlanta, Ga., in connection with the examinations of candidates for appointment as second lieutenants in the Marine Corps.

Lieut. Col. George Richards, A.P.M., granted leave from Nov. 13 to 30, 1908, both dates inclusive.

NOV. 13.—Col. C. H. Lauchheimer, A.A.&L., to New York, N.Y., for special investigation.

Major J. A. Lejeune qualified for promotion.

NOV. 16.—Lieut. Col. J. E. Mahoney detached Headquarters U.S.M.C., to command marine barracks, Washington, D.C., relieving Major C. C. Long.

Capt. W. C. Harlee to Charleston and Port Royal, S.C., accompanying the Major General, Commandant, on a tour of inspection.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Haines, A.A.&L., to Philadelphia, Pa., on tour of inspection.

NOV. 17.—Second Lieut. W. Ellis, F. B. Garrett, J. R. Henley, E. W. Sturtevant, jr., and V. I. Morrison, qualified for promotion.

NOV. 18.—Capt. W. L. Jolly proceed immediately to Washington, D.C., report in person to Major General, Commandant.

Second Lieut. F. B. Garrett to marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for duty.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

Capt. J. F. Wild, F. E. Owen, F. M. Dunwoody, Surgs. W. C. Billings and J. T. Burkhalter, constituted retiring board for examination Capt. J. C. Moore.

Capt. J. C. Moore ordered report to retiring board Baltimore, Md., Nov. 18.

F. H. Youngs, C. J. Curtiss, J. T. Carr, A. F. Patterson, commissioned second lieutenants of engineers.

F. E. Bagger, P. B. Eaton, T. H. Yeager, A. H. Bixby, commissioned third lieutenants of engineers.

W. A. O'Malley, commissioned first lieutenant; W. C. Maglathlin, W. M. Prall, commissioned second lieutenants of engineers.

The new revenue cutter Seneca, specially designed to destroy derelicts, arrived at Tompkinsville, N.Y., from Baltimore. The home station of the Seneca will be off Tompkinsville, but the cruising grounds extend from New York to Portland, eastward about four hundred and fifty miles to Sable Island, the southward and westward to Bermuda, about eleven hundred miles, and westward to Charleston, another reach of nearly seven hundred miles. It is within the confines of this territory that the greater number of derelicts drift. She is nearly two hundred tons larger than any other vessel in the service, with a length of 204 feet over all and a beam of thirty-four feet.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., Nov. 17, 1908.

One of the most memorable occasions in the history of the yard took place on Wednesday when the handsome service of silver, given by the state of Montana to her namesake, was presented. The ship was in gala attire with bunting, flags, flowers and palms everywhere, and the large gathering of people—both civil and naval, with quite a number of Army people from Fort Monroe—made the scene exceptionally brilliant.

Judge Brantley, of Helena, Mont., who is one of the leading orators of his state, in presenting the silver, paid a glowing tribute to the Navy, its officers, men and ships. Capt. Alfred Reynolds, commanding the Montana, in a few well chosen words, accepted the gift, and thanked the people of Montana, assuring Judge Brantley of the high esteem in which the state and its inhabitants were held by himself and officers.

After the ceremony, all were invited to partake of a delicious collation, and dancing was indulged in. The ships kept "open house" until late in the evening and many toasts were given to her commander and officers, also Judge Brantley, his committee, and Montana. Miss Conrad, a former Virginian but now a resident of Montana, who christened the ship, was present, and among the many naval people were: Rear Admiral and Mrs. Taussig, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Strauss, Capt. and Mrs. Stuart, Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Surg. and Mrs. Kite, Surg. and Mrs. Cook, Mrs. and Miss Reynolds, Major and Mrs. Waller, Paymr. and Mrs. Biscoe, Paymr. and Mrs. Hagner, Paymaster Tricou, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Crose, Comdr. and Mrs. Quinby, Misses Lucy and Katherine Quinby, Ensign and Mrs. Haywood, Surg. and Mrs. Ledbetter, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Horace Laird, Pay Dir. and Mrs. Parks, Constr. and Mrs. Kintner, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Christy, Lieutenant Commander Traut, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Blue, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. McAlpine, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Chadwick, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Constr. and Mrs. Dubose, Comdr. and Mrs. Kinkaid, Med. Insp. and Mrs. Lovinger, Assistant Surgeon Oud, Paymasters Neill, Hilton and Dickson, Lieutenants Taussig and Underwood, Lieutenant Commander White, Mrs. Robert Heiner, Miss Dorothy Kinkaid, Miss Helen Hughes, Mr. Aaron Hughes, Lieut. and Mrs. Upshur, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Comdr. and Mrs. Bitler, Mrs. Henry Baker, Captain Marshall, Lieut. John Newton, and many others.

Mrs. Bitler and family, who have been visiting friends in Pittsburg, Pa., have returned to their home in the yard. Capt. Philip E. M. Walker, U.S.A., retired, who has been spending the greater part of the summer at Mansfield, Clarke county, the home of his mother, Mrs. John G. Walker, will leave for Havana, Cuba, in the near future, where he will spend the winter. The hop Saturday evening, though rather small, was most enjoyable. Capt. and Mrs. Stuart, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Dubose received the guests.

The reception given by Pay Dir. and Mrs. William W. Galt to introduce their daughter, Miss Mary Carrington Galt, on Wednesday afternoon and evening, was one of the handsomest entertainments of the season. Their attractive home in Warren Crescent, Ghent, Norfolk, was beautifully decorated with white and pink chrysanthemums and palms. Mrs. Galt received and presented the guests to her daughter. Mrs. Emily Hardy poured chocolate, while Mrs. Wainwright, assisted by Misses Arnold Walker, Mary Mears and Elizabeth Galt, Katherine Myers, Mary Payne, Hannah Ashe, Julia Todd, Virginia Perkins, Emily Taylor, May Baker, Virginia Garrison, Hallie and Eloise Hunter, Jean Cooke, Loulie Johnston and Anna Johnston, served refreshments. Many Navy people were invited.

Mrs. L. W. T. Waller was hostess at a beautiful card party at her home in the Marine Barracks, on Friday afternoon, in honor of her sister, Miss Wynne, of Portugal, and Mrs. Frank Whiting, of Philadelphia. The house was attractively decorated with chrysanthemums and palms. Bridge was played and the prizes—very handsome cut-glass dishes—were presented to Mrs. Hagner, Mrs. Pugh, Mrs. Dillingham and Mrs. Higgins, while a dainty sandal wood-box was given to Mrs. Whiting. Delicious refreshments were served and the ladies were particularly attractive in paper-boxes of fuchsia design.

Mrs. Frederick A. Traut and Miss Eleanor Traut, wife and daughter of Lieutenant Commander Traut, U.S.S. North Carolina, who have been in Geneva, Switzerland, for the past month, have gone to Nice, France, where they will spend the winter. Announcement has been received here of the marriage of Mr. E. H. Porter, of Portsmouth, Va., to Miss Genevieve Doyle, of New York city. Mr. Porter is a pay clerk stationed at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I. Mrs. Walter Cutting, granddaughter of the late Commodore Decatur, U.S.N., who has been traveling abroad for the past year, has returned to Norfolk and will live with her father, Wyndham Mayo, in the Holland apartment, Ghent.

Saturday evening Rear Admiral and Mrs. Taussig entertained at dinner to meet Mr. and Mrs. Steinmetz. The decorations were red roses, red candles and shades, and other guests were Constr. and Mrs. Dubose, Comdr. and Mrs. Kinkaid, and Mrs. Duncan Wood. Mrs. Crose was hostess at an attractive card party Monday afternoon on the Richmond. Her guests were: Misses Kinkaid, Kite, Waller, Hagner, Quinby, Ledbetter, Heiner, Brown, Cristy, and Chadwick. Mrs. Kite was the recipient of the first prize, a dainty work-bag and handkerchief, while Mrs. Ledbetter was awarded the booby, a work-bag. Miss Mary Hope was hostess at a card party at her home in North street, Portsmouth, Monday evening, and among the Navy people present were: Miss Julia Kintner, Miss Dorothy Kinkaid, Midshipmen Lammers and Boynton, Lieut. J. L. Hileman and Miden, T. J. Keleher entertained Miss Ethel Reynolds and her guest, Miss Helen Kimball, at the Academy of Music, Norfolk, to witness "Faust," Monday evening, followed by a delightful supper at the Lynnhaven.

Lieut. Joseph K. Taussig and his mother, Mrs. Taussig, leave Monday afternoon for New York. They will attend the Cornell game and later be joined by Rear Admiral Taussig and be the guests of their son, Mr. John Hawley Taussig and Mrs. Taussig, at their home on Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. They will also attend the Army and Navy game.

Miss Julia Kintner is the guest of her brother, Constr. and Mrs. Kintner, at their home in Court street, Portsmouth. Mrs. Alexander N. Stark, wife of Major Stark, Med. Corps, U.S.A., is the guest of friends in Havana, Cuba. Mrs. Tricou, wife of Paymr. Eugene H. Tricou, who has been residing in Norfolk, is the guest of her parents, Pay Dir. and Mrs. S. R. Colhoun, at the Mansion House, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mrs. Anne Lee, daughter of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, formerly of Mrs. J. Casika Cabell, Franklin street, Richmond, Va., Miss Victoria Parks, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Wythe M. Parks, who has been the guest of relatives in Norfolk, spent part of last and this week in Richmond. Rear Admiral A. H. McCormick is the guest of Constr. and Mrs. G. S. Radford, Court street, Portsmouth.

Paymr. and Mrs. Leon N. Wertenbaker have taken an

apartment in Bute street, Norfolk, for the winter. Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller have had as their guests recently Major and Mrs. Porter, U.S.A., Paymr. and Mrs. David C. Crowell, of Washington, spent several days at the Lorraine Hotel recently and attended the reception on the Montana.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 13, 1908.

In preparation for the launching of the Prometheus, in addition to the three thousand invitations being issued by the Navy Department, the civic organizations of Vallejo are sending out broadcast neat little pamphlets, telling of the present and future of Mare Island and containing some excellent cuts of the great ship. Prominent people from all over the coast will be in attendance. Miss Dolly Evans, eldest daughter of Naval Constr. Holden A. Evans, who has been in charge of the construction of the big vessel, has been named as sponsor of the Prometheus. Constructor Evans, who has been East on duty, returned to the yard Saturday.

A pretty affair was the dance given by Comdr. James H. Glennon and the officers of the Yorktown in the ball room Wednesday evening. It was the first hop since the departure of the Pacific Fleet in August.

Mrs. Wallace Bertholf came up to the yard this week as the guest of Miss Hattie Milton. She returned to Berkeley on Thursday. Another visitor for the hop was Miss Nina Blow, niece of Mrs. Charles M. Ray. Mrs. Alf. Tregidgo has been the guest of Mrs. Lucien Young. Mrs. Young has not yet recovered the use of her arm, which was fractured a couple of months ago, but is progressing satisfactorily.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Henry T. O'Dell entertained at a large bridge party complimentary to her guest, Mrs. Wilson. The prize winners were Mrs. Clarence A. Carr, Mrs. Gatewood, Mrs. William H. Standley and Mrs. Smith. Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Fred G. Coburn have taken the house in Vallejo formerly occupied by Capt. and Mrs. Lucien Young. Mrs. Uriel Seebre, who has been visiting in Berkeley, has now gone to Coronado, where she has joined her father, Colonel Bridgman. Midshipman Eberle, who is visiting his father, Lieut. Comdr. Edward W. Eberle, at the San Francisco Naval Training Station during his absence from the Naval Academy on account of ill health, came up to the yard to attend the hop, and was the guest of his aunt, Mrs. M. H. McCrea, in Vallejo. Midshipman Eberle was number one in his class until ill health necessitated his leave of absence.

Asst. Naval Constr. C. W. Fisher sailed on the Yorktown to join the Pacific Fleet, and to observe target practice at Magdalena Bay, the first time that a constructor has been sent from any yard on this coast for such a purpose. Mrs. Fisher will remain in Vallejo.

The supply ship Justin is expected here to-morrow, bringing Capt. Charles E. Fox, of the South Dakota, ordered here for medical treatment.

FORT DU PONT.

Fort Du Pont, Del., Nov. 17, 1908.

Miss Frances Blunt, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hillman, returned Tuesday to her home in Springfield, Mass. The hop Friday evening was a particularly enjoyable one. Among those present were Capt. and Mrs. Hillman, Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell, Lieut. and Mrs. Stockton, Miss Fulton, Miss Blunt, Miss Whitney, the Misses Winchester, Miss Moore, Captains Ryan and Goodfellow, Lieutenants Fulton, Davis, Eglin and Glassburn and Messrs. Winchester and Rogers. After the hop Lieutenant Fulton and Miss Fulton entertained informally at supper at their quarters.

Captain Goodfellow, Lieutenants Fulton and Glassburn attended the Yale-Princeton game at Princeton on Saturday.

Mrs. Waldron, sr., who has been spending some weeks with her son, Capt. L. T. Waldron and Mrs. Waldron, left on Thursday for her home in Chicago.

Capt. and Mrs. Hillman entertained Wednesday evening for their guest, Miss Frances Blunt, with a bowling party at the post exchange, followed by a rarebit at their quarters.

The guests included Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell, Lieut. and Mrs. Stockton, Miss Fulton, Captain Goodfellow, Lieutenants Fulton, Eglin and Glassburn.

Lieut. Col. Orin B. Mitcham, Ord. Dept., has been at the post this week making his annual inspection. While here he was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Griswold. Mrs. Ainsworth and Miss Clara Ainsworth, of Portsmouth, Va., are guests at Lieutenant Fulton's. Mrs. Hewitt and Miss Dorothy Williams left Friday morning to join Mrs. Williams in Washington, D.C., where Miss Dorothy will be one of the debutantes this coming winter.

Lieutenant Davis, of Fort Mott, was the dinner guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hillman Friday evening. Lieutenant Eglin's father is spending a few days on the post as the guest of his son. Lieutenant Eglin attended the University of Virginia-Georgetown game on Saturday. Dr. and Mrs. Griswold entertained Colonel Mitcham and Captain Hillman at luncheon on Tuesday. Lieutenant Cook, 2d Inf., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Nov. 16, 1908.

Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Robert C. Williams entertained the ladies of the garrison at bridge, the prizes being won by Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Fuger, Miss Walton, and Miss Garaghty. All the ladies that do not play bridge came in after the game was over, for tea. The table was prettily decorated in yellow.

Mrs. Carter and Miss Case assisted the hostess. The Bridge Club met at Mrs. Seigle's on Thursday. There were twelve ladies present. Mrs. Alderdice entertained the sewing club Friday afternoon. Mrs. William V. Carter gave a bridge and hearts' party on Saturday afternoon. The prizes, bunches of yellow chrysanthemums, were won by Mrs. Seigle and Mrs. Kiehl, and a most enjoyable afternoon was spent.

Capt. Robert M. Blanchard, Med. Corps, arrived on Monday and has taken Quarters 12. Mrs. Blanchard will be here in a few days. Mrs. Walter H. Chatfield returned to the post last week, after a two months' trip in the East. Miss Garaghty left to-day after spending several weeks with her cousin, Mrs. W. V. Carter.

Major and Mrs. Lewis entertained at dinner Wednesday evening in honor of Major and Mrs. Chatfield. Lieut. and Mrs. Michel left Saturday for Cuba, where they will spend some time with Mrs. Michel's father. Lieut. Ballard Lyerly is spending a ten days' leave at his home in Chattanooga. Capt. R. C. Williams, 13th Cav., left Thursday for a short leave, which he will spend in Washington.

FORT RUSSELL.

Fort Russell, Wyo., Nov. 15, 1908.

Since the completion of the electric line from town the post is a very popular place for sightseers and the line is a great convenience for the garrison. The cars run on a twenty-minute schedule.

Miss Lorraine Murphy, of Charleston, West Va., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Shute. Chaplain and Mrs. Lloyd entertained Friday at an informal dinner party, when their guests were: Major and Mrs. Blanchford and Capt. and Mrs. Welsh. Capt. C. C. Pullis left Friday for California, having received news of his father's death. Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Banta left during the week for Louisville, Ky., to enjoy the doctor's four months' leave.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. M. Lyon, 11th Inf., are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a son, Nov. 9. Among the recent arrivals are Lieutenant Dougherty and Lieutenant McCleave, 2d F.A. Mrs. McCleave will spend the winter with her son.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Appel entertained at a lovely dinner, Nov. 9. Covers were laid for twelve and their guests included friends from town, who were: Gen. and Mrs. Randall, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. Dugald Whitaker, Mr. and Mrs. John Whitaker, Dr. and Mrs. G. L. Wickes.

THE ARMY-NAVY GAME.

GRANDSTANDS AT FRANKLIN FIELD.

We reproduce below an up-to-date diagram of the grandstands and seats at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, for the Army-Navy football game, Nov. 28, which we receive from Lieut. Comdr. N. E. Irwin, U.S.N., secretary-treasurer of the Navy Athletic Association; and also from Lieut. Comdr. R. K. Crank, U.S.N. The diagram heretofore published did not take into account the six rows of portable seats placed around the field to take the place of the stand formerly in front of the gymnasium. The main entrances to the field are from Thirty-third street at the west end of the field, on each side of the gymnasium. The center of the football gridiron is directly opposite the dividing line between Sections T and U.

DISTRIBUTION OF NAVY TICKETS.

A circular of the Navy Athletic Association of Nov. 10, in order to clear up any misunderstanding that may exist, publishes information regarding football tickets. Franklin Field has in round numbers 24,000 seats. Of these the Army, Navy and University of Pennsylvania each have one-third. After the issue of certain complimentary seats to prominent government officials (also to members of football team) the issue of all other tickets to members has been by lot. The total number of requests (approximately 1,500, representing 6,000 tickets) was divided into 100 lots alphabetically. The first lot drawn was first issued, and given preference in the location of seats.

The seats for the Navy have been disposed of as follows: Brigade of midshipmen, 800; brigade of midshipmen for issue to friends, 1,600; football team, 280; government officials, 270; members, 5,237; total, 8,187. As there were only 5,100 seats for distribution to 1,500 members of the Navy Athletic Association, evidently each member could not receive four tickets, and preference was shown in number of tickets to those who had been members longest and had been most regular in payment of dues.

As every effort is being made to prevent the sale of Navy tickets, the committee will be glad to receive any information relating thereto, and will pay \$5 for every ticket found on sale, and returned to the secretary.

The committee of distribution was the entire executive committee of the Navy Athletic Association, which consists of the following members in Annapolis: Comdr. C. A. Gove, president; Prof. O. G. Dodge, Surg. W. N. McDonnell, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Bullard, Lieut. Comdr. C. B. Brittain, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Hines, Lieut. Comdr. M. E. Trench, Lieut. Hilary Williams, Lieut. A. W. Johnson, Lieut. W. N. Vernon, Prof. N. M. Terry; Lieut. Comdr. N. E. Irwin, secretary-treasurer. The usual luncheon at Franklin Field is limited absolutely, this year, to the Corps of Cadets, the Brigade of Midshipmen, and officers accompanying these two bodies on duty.

The headquarters of the Navy team in Philadelphia will be the Hotel Walton.

All communications and checks intended for the Navy Athletic Association should be addressed to, and made payable to, the Navy Athletic Association, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Communications have been lost or delayed by having been addressed to officers by name who have been connected with the executive committee at some time, and afterwards detached.

SCORES OF PAST GAMES.

We give below the scores of the football games played between the Navy and the Army since the first game in 1890. It will be noted that in the 13 games played the Navy has won 6, the Army 6, and one game was a tie. The Army has rolled up a total of 154 points, and the Navy 114.

Year.	Where played.	Score.	
		Army.	Navy.
1890	West Point.	0	24
1891	Annapolis.	32	16
1892	West Point.	4	12
1893	Annapolis.	4	6
1894	No game.		
1895	"		
1896	"		
1897	"		
1898	"		
1900	Franklin Field.	17	5
1900	"	7	11
1901	"	11	5
1902	"	22	8
1903	"	40	5
1904	"	11	0
1905	Princeton.	6	6
1906	Franklin Field.	0	10
1907	"	0	6
1908	"		

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 18, 1908.

The Naval Academy won from Pennsylvania State here Saturday afternoon, Nov. 14, by a score of 5 to 0, after fifty minutes' play on a muddy field and amid a downpour of a mixture of rain, hail and snow. Notwithstanding the adverse conditions the playing was good on both sides, and the Pennsylvania State team forced the midshipmen to the limit every moment of the game. The Navy's only scores were made in the first half, when the team as it started the game was intact. The Navy's goal line was never seriously threatened, and the midshipmen got four chances to try for field goals, but were not able to land them. State was putting up a particularly spirited game toward the close and had forced the ball to the Navy's twenty yard line when time was called, though it was held by the Navy.

The new line-up, with Jones at left end and Clay at right halfback, was tried for the first time in a match game. The conditions attending the game made it impossible to judge absolutely whether the combination is a strong one, but it made a good impression and will certainly be tried further. Jones retired from the game about the middle of the first half. He strained his leg, but will not be kept out of the game. The authorities were very careful of the team. Meyer was not allowed to go into the game at all, while Slinguff was taken out early in the game. Reifensider, Dalton and Richardson were also withdrawn short of the full game. Lange made one run of eighty yards, and several other good ones. Dalton also made sprints of from fifteen to twenty-five yards. Throughout the game, Lange played brilliantly. His punning back of kicks was a feature, and late in the last half his run of eighty yards was stopped just short of a touchdown. The line-up:

Naval Academy.	Position.	Pennsylvania State.
Jones, Carey	left end.	Piolett
Northcroft (c.)	left tackle.	Weaver, Johnson
Reinicke	left guard.	McClellan
Slinguff, Brand	center.	Gray
Wright	right guard.	Cyphers
Leighton	right tackle.	Smith
Reifensider, Cobb	right end.	Fuchs
Lange	quarterback.	Herman
Clay	left halfback.	Ballou
Dalton, Sowell	right halfback.	Vorhis (c.)
Richardson, Elmer	fullback.	Hirschman, Barr

Score, Naval Academy 5, Pennsylvania State 0; touchdown, Richardson; goal from touchdown missed, Northcroft; referee, Mr. Taussig, Cornell; umpire, Mr. Sharpe, Yale; field judge, Dr. Newton, U. of Pennsylvania; time of halves, twenty-five minutes.

The program of the dedication of a memorial window in the Naval Academy Chapel to Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson on Saturday next, Nov. 21, has been completed. The services will be opened by prayer by Chaplain H. H. Clark. The presentation will be made by Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick. Capt. Charles J. Badger will make a brief speech of acceptance. The oration of the occasion will be delivered by Rear Admiral A. T. Mahan. The benediction will be pronounced by Chaplain Clark. The full brigade of midshipmen will be present. The exercises begin at 11:30 a.m. Owing to the kindly intercession of Congressman Sydney E. Mudd, of this district, the vessels Olympia, Chicago and Severn, now at the Naval Academy, will not leave until the 24th, so that the officers may take part in the ceremony. The first window unveiled in the Memorial Chapel was that to Admiral David Porter last spring. The sailors and marines from the U.S. ships will take part in the parade on Monday, Nov. 23.

An infant son of Lieut. Clarence S. Kempff, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kempff, who reside at 235 P. Street, George street, died Nov. 12. The child was about a month old.

Mrs. Badger, wife of the Superintendent, who is at home on Fridays, on account of a heavy cold was too indisposed to see visitors on Friday, and her daughter, Miss Bessie, received, assisted by Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus. Miss Badger wore a handsome Directors gown of pearl satin, with white net yoke and mousqueterie sleeves covered with white sequins. Mrs. Osterhaus was handsomely gowned in China silk and cream lace. Mrs. W. S. Benson poured chocolate and Mrs. Russell, widow of Lieutenant Russell, U.S.N., served punch. The young ladies who assisted were Miss Grace Howard and Miss Burton Starr. Mrs. Alger, wife of Prof. P. R. Alger, U.S.N., received Friday afternoon at her residence, No. 5 Maryland avenue. Mrs. Doyen, wife of Lieut. Col. Charles A. Doyen, U.S.M.C., observed her third Monday "at home" at No. 3 Quarters, Marine Barracks, assisted in receiving by Mrs. L. Dorsey Casaway, Mrs. Dennis Claude, Mrs. John Chew and Miss Ruth Fay.

Number 43 Uphur row was the scene of a brilliant gathering Thursday afternoon, when Mrs. Hines, wife of Lieut. Comdr. John F. Hines, was hostess at the coming-out reception of her sister, Miss Margaret Breckinridge, of Kentucky, daughter of Major Gen. and Mrs. J. C. Breckinridge, U.S.A. The rooms were decorated with pink, white and yellow chrysanthemums. Mrs. Hines received in a gown of peacock blue Ottoman silk, exquisitely embroidered. Miss Breckinridge and Gen. and Mrs. Breckinridge are spending the winter here with Mrs. Hines. The debutante was gowned in ivory satin. She wore pearl ornaments and carried an armful of American Beauty roses and violets. Miss Breckinridge received numerous beautiful bouquets and telegrams of congratulation from all over the world from Army and Navy friends. In the dining-room Mrs. B. H. Dunlap served trappé and Mrs. H. E. Smith poured chocolate. Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, jr., served punch. The young ladies assisting were Miss Marjorie Bartlett, Miss Nash, Miss Laura Steele and Miss Burton Starr.

Mrs. Baird, wife of Capt. William Baird, U.S.A., will be at home informally on Fridays, at 221 King George street. Mrs. Clark, wife of Chaplain H. H. Clark, will be at home informally at 16 Sampson row on Mondays. Mrs. Lough, of New York, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Hepburn, wife of Lieut. A. J. Hepburn, U.S.N. Mrs. Lough and Mrs. Hepburn are nieces

of the late Governor Lowndes, of Maryland. Midshipman LeBourgeois, attached to the U.S.S. New Hampshire, spent the week-end with the family of Mrs. William Munford, Prince George street. Mrs. Mann, of Washington, mother of Ensign Mann, U.S.N., spent the week-end here.

Miss Esther Byrns, who has been the guest of Miss Terry, daughter of Prof. N. M. Terry, has returned to her home in Norfolk. Mrs. Osterhaus, wife of Capt. Hugo Osterhaus, is the guest of Mrs. Badger. Mrs. John Hood, daughter of Pay Director Caswell, U.S.N., will be at home informally on Thursday.

The fourth classmen this afternoon played the eleven of the Technical High School of Washington, and lost by six points in the second half. The game was well contested throughout.

The brigade of nearly 800 midshipmen is busily engaged in rehearsing the songs and yells which they will hurl across Franklin Field in friendly defiance of their rivals of the Army. Lucius C. Dunn of next year's graduating class is cheer leader. The songs, all written by midshipmen, are parodies on popular airs, sung to the accompaniment of the Naval Academy band, under the leadership of Prof. Charles A. Zimmerman. Here are the songs:

No. 1, tune, "Anchors Aweigh"—1907 class march.
We'll steer straight for Old Army Gray,
As in the days of old;
We'll win to-day in the Navy way—
All hail to Blue and Gold!

No. 2, tune, "Sail Ho!"—1909 class march.
Sail Ho! Navy! The Army's here,
Full speed ahead to victory;
True to Old Blue and Gold we'll stand—
Each man without a fear.

No. 3, tune, "Out on the Ocean Way."
Down on their line there, Navy!
While our cheers ring above,
You are the boys in Navy blue—Navy blue,
Guarding the name we love for ever.
And with hearts all courageous,
To our trust you're true;
Sail, Navy, down the field—
Three cheers for the Navy blue!

No. 4, tune, "Take me out to the Ball Game."
We are here once more with the Army,
For one more big Navy day;
Out on the field in old Philly town,
Put the Army team both out and down;
Oh! We'll root—root—root for the Navy,
They're the lads with the steam;
It's Hoo-ray! Hoo-ray! Hoo-ray!
For the Navy team.

No. 5, tune, "The Heroes that Fight the Flames."
We all have a cheer for the Navy,
A team that is known wide and far;
We all have a cheer for the sturdy football men,
Who fight for the big "N" star.
Our team it is there with the grit, boys,
And they fight for our name and our fame,
Let us score just once more,
Make the Army look sore;
You're the boys who play the game.

No. 6, tune, "It Looks Like a Big Night To-night."
It looks like to me like a big Navy day,
Big Navy day,
Big Navy day;
For when the Army we play,
Everybody will say:
Oh! It looks like a big Navy day.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Warren, Mass., Nov. 17, 1908.

Fort Revere was defeated by Fort Strong in a close and exciting football game at Fort Strong on Nov. 16. Each side scored a touchdown, but Fort Revere failed to kick goal by the narrowest of margins, the ball striking the goal post and bounding back into the playing field. Fort Revere showed most strength at rushing and the greater skill with the forward pass, but their kicking was poor. A poor punt out after a touchback cost them the touchdown scored by Fort Strong. Jones, quarter for Fort Strong, was the star of the game. His punting against the wind enabled Strong to keep their opponents at bay on several occasions, and his try for a goal from the field was very pretty. It missed going over the bar by less than a yard. The following is the lineup:

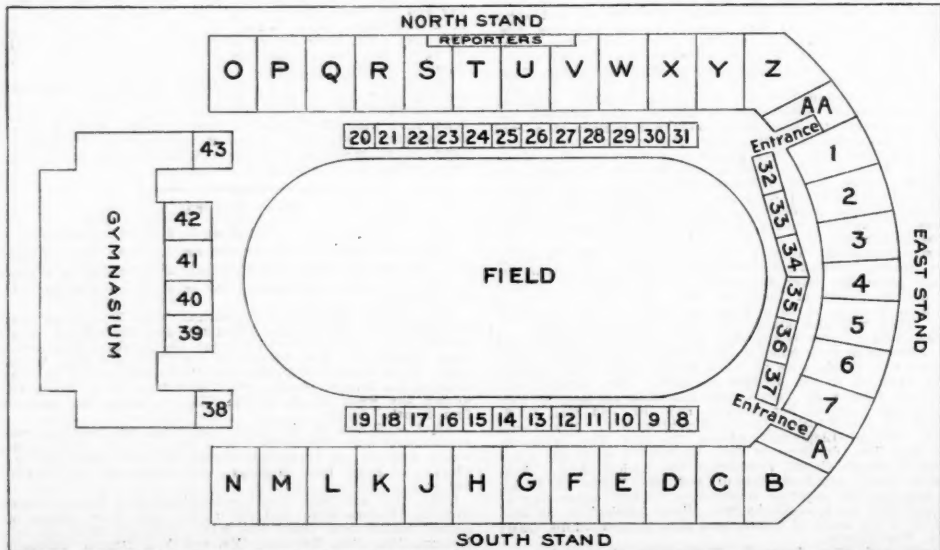
Fort Strong.	Fort Revere.
Roderick, l.e.	Penderbaugh
Marot, l.e.	Kershman
Grant, l.g.	Carpenner
Findley, c.	Heuson
Guerin, r.g.	Whiteford
Geltz, r.t.	Mullhollen
Joy, r.e.	Biglow
Jones, q.b.	Reid
Swearingen, l.h.b.	O'Reilly
Potter, r.h.b.	Davenport
Tarpley, f.b.	Kinney

Score, Fort Strong, 6; Fort Revere, 5; touchdowns, Potter, Reid; goal from touchdown, Jones; umpire, Gillespie, West Point; referee, Fole, West Point; linesmen, Adams and Sweet; timer, Tenney, Dartmouth; time, twenty-five minute halves.

Those who went over with the teams to see the sport were: Capt. and Mrs. Long, Miss Marie Long, Lieutenants Wilson and Norton, from Fort Revere; and from Fort Warren, Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke, Lieut. and Mrs. F. M. Hinkle, Miss Fannie Lee Stevens and Lieut. Allen Kimberly. Those who went to the Harvard-Dartmouth game on Saturday, Nov. 14, were: Lieut. and Mrs. E. S. Tenney, Capt. Adna G. Clarke, Lieut. F. M. Hinkle, Lieut. B. Peck, M.R.C., Lieut. Allen Kimberly and Mr. Henry Davis.

Mrs. William Davis, of Fort Revere, entertained at dinner, Sunday evening, Capt. and Mrs. Frank S. Long, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas A. Clark, and Lieut. E. R. Norton. A delightful, informal hop was given by the officers and ladies of Fort Andrews Thursday evening, Nov. 12. Those from the other posts who attended were: Lieut. and Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett, Lieut. George W. Morrow and Lieut. Earl Biscoe, from Fort Banks; Major and Mrs. O. I. Straub and Lieut. and Mrs. A. G. Gillespie, from Fort Strong; Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke, from Fort Warren; and Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson, from Fort Revere. Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Lomax at Fort Andrews over night. Many more of the officers and ladies would have attended, but gave it up at the eleventh hour, because of the delay of the boat, the Morrison, which arrived at Fort Strong and then had to turn back to town for the band, which could not come in the Bumpus as planned. The Morrison arrived at Warren at ten o'clock, and it was nearly eleven before the party reached the dance hall at Fort Andrews.

Lieut. S. E. Allen spent the day at Fort Warren on Wednesday, taking lunch and dinner with Capt. and Mrs. William Forse. Capt. G. E. Carleton, of Watertown Arsenal, took lunch with Capt. and Mrs. Forse on Friday. The first dance of the season at the navy yard took place Saturday night, the 14th. A little party from Fort Andrews went over in their launch. They were: Mrs. Pierce, Lieutenant Pierce, their guests, Mrs. and Miss Curry, Lieut. and Mrs. Harris and their guest, Miss Henderson. Lieut. and Mrs. Harris gave a dinner for Miss Henderson, preceding the dance at Fort Andrews; the other guests were: Lieut. and Mrs. Luke B. Peck and Lieut. J. W. Lyon, from Fort Strong, who recently returned from Fort Monroe, where he took his promotion examination. Mrs. Harris also entertained with a tea in compliment to her guest, Miss Henderson, on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 15. It was attended by all the officers and ladies of the garrison.





Dr. William Coggeshall, of Commonwealth avenue, Boston, took dinner with Dr. and Mrs. Luke B. Peck, Friday evening. Mrs. S. S. Stevens and Miss Fannie Lee Stevens, of Fort Warren, heard Calve at Symphony Hall on Tuesday. Miss Stevens left the same day.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Nov. 1, 1908.

Football holds and will keep the interest and attention of all until after the Army-Navy game on Nov. 28. A fall of snow, heavy for the season, threatened to interfere with this week's practice, but the Quartermaster's Department set to work to remove it and yesterday afternoon found the teams at work as usual. There were games on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons between the third cadet team and visiting eleven. On Wednesday Riverview was defeated 5-0, and De La Salle suffered defeat on Friday by a heavy score.

The game between the first team and the team from Washington and Jefferson on Saturday, Nov. 14, resulted in a tie of 6-6. It was a game marked by many fumbles and penalties. The Army gained much more ground than the visitors and kept the play mostly in their territory. The Army defense seemed to weaken at times and gave the secondary defense quite a little work to do. The visitor's score was secured shortly after the game started. West Point's came later in the half. Surles was playing for the first time this season; Chamberlin, Dean and Moss appeared after long absences. The lineup:

Army.	Positions.	Wash. and Jeff.
Johnson.....	Left end.....	Taylor
Byrne.....	Left tackle.....	McDowell
Wier.....	Left guard.....	Freitag
Philoon.....	Center.....	Wimberly, C.
Moss.....	Right guard.....	Ingham
Besson (Devore).....	Right tackle.....	Kirberger
Stearns (Goetz).....	Right end.....	Duffy
Grieble.....	Quarterback.....	Sutter
Hyatt.....	Right halfback.....	Tibbens (Anderson)
Surles (Dean, Taylor).....	Left halfback.....	Marshall
Chamberlin (Baehr).....	Fullback.....	Wimberly, D.

Touchdowns, Surles, Wimberly, D.; goals from touchdowns, Philoon, Duffy; referee, Mr. Corbin; umpire, Mr. McCarthy; field judge, Mr. Costello; linesman, Lieutenant Thompson; time of halves, thirty and twenty-five minutes.

Scores up to date:

West Point.	Annapolis.
5—Tufts, 0.	18—Rutgers, 0.
33—Trinity, 0.	22—St. Johns, 0.
0—Yale, 6.	22—Dickinson, 0.
0—Colgate, 0.	57—Md. Aggies, 0.
6—Princeton, 0.	16—Lehigh, 0.
6—Springfield, 5.	6—Harvard, 6.
6—Washington and Jefferson, 6.	17—George Wash., 0.
	6—Carlisle, 16.
	30—Villa Nova, 6.
	5—Pennsylvania State, 0.

Villa Nova is the last on the West Point schedule until the Army-Navy contest. Annapolis has met and defeated Villa Nova.

Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze attended the Madison Square Garden Horse Show last Saturday afternoon in command of the members of the first class of cadets. Brig. Gen. Charles B. Hall, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Hall visited the post last week as guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Hunt. General Hall and his daughter are about to sail for Europe. Capt. L. L. Smith, Med. Corps, has gone on leave. Col. H. W. Torney, Med. Corps, who will succeed General O'Reilly as Surgeon General, upon the retirement of the latter in January, 1909, served as post surgeon at West Point from 1894-1898.

"The Divorce Problem" was the subject of the paper read by Mrs. Howze at the meeting of the Reading Club last Thursday afternoon.

In a game played on Wednesday, Nov. 18, between the third cadet team and the Mount Pleasant Military Academy, the cadets defeated the visitors by the score of 17-0.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., Nov. 17, 1908.

An Army garrison, to be bright and full of life, should have a number of bachelors, some fair maidens, and a shoe full of little children. There was a glad welcome awaiting baby Margarite, the wee daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. John J. Mudgett. No debutante of the season can be more popular. The quarters are fragrant and beautiful with lovely flowers, sent in her honor last week on arrival, and for days dainty gifts have been received from afar and near.

Lieut. G. V. Heidt is at Fort Porter to spend a short leave among his old friends. "Jimmie," as he is known in Army circles, gives glowing accounts of Fort Harrison, but is delighted to be here once more. Thanksgiving week promises to be gay. Miss Mary Wren is coming home, bringing with her several of her Vassar classmates. Major Gen. Charles F.

Humphrey paid a dying visit to his son, Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., a few days ago. Capt. and Mrs. Dwight W. Ryther, 6th Inf., were in the post last week. Mrs. Ryther, when a girl, visited her aunt, Mrs. William Mann, here, and is most pleasantly remembered.

Mrs. Johnson, of Grand Rapids, Mich., is the guest of Major and Mrs. Wren, who are seldom without visitors at the Castle. Lieut. and Mrs. Oscar W. Hoop, of Fort Niagara, were in the post a few days ago. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William Auman have returned from a short stay with Brig. Gen. and Mrs. P. Henry Ray in their lovely home near Youngstown. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John L. Tiernon are back in their old quarters at the Turane. Mrs. Burtis, the widow of the late Admiral Burtis, is in Buffalo with relatives of her husband.

FORT ROBINSON.

Fort Robinson, Neb., Nov. 8, 1908.

Miss McKay, of Brooklyn, N.Y., is the house guest of Col. and Mrs. Kingsbury. Major and Mrs. Shillock entertained at a beautiful dinner on Friday evening, Oct. 30, in honor of her sister, Mrs. Kullman. Covers were laid for twelve guests. The table was beautifully decorated with cut flowers, and each guest received a souvenir. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Farber, Miss McKay and Miss Carson, Lieutenants Edmunds, Collins, Henry, Dr. Standliff and Mr. Bigelow. Col. and Mrs. Kingsbury entertained at dinner Oct. 30. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Sayre, Miss Elizabeth Sayre, Chaplain Brennan and Mr. Johnson.

Mrs. O. W. Rethorst entertained for her sister, Miss Carson, on Thursday evening, Oct. 29, at a military party. Each lady brought an untrimmed hat and trimmings, and the gentlemen trimmed the hats. Dr. Standliff and Chaplain Brennan cut for the prize. Later Chaplain Brennan entertained the guests with several songs and was accompanied by Mr. Johnson on the violin. Miss McKay recited in her usual graceful manner.

The farmers' dance on Hallowe'en night came on the regular Saturday evening hop night. The hosts and hostesses, Major and Mrs. Shillock, Lieut. and Mrs. Mueller and Mr. Edmunds, were given a vote of thanks for the success of the evening. The hall was decorated with swaves of wheat and bales of hay were used as tete-a-tetes. All were masked and represented farmers and their families. Several barn dances added charm to the evening. The supper was given in the club rooms. Two long tables were decorated with pumpkins cut in various fantastic shapes, illuminated with candles. Other decorations were miniature ghosts and black cats. The supper was an old-fashioned country one.

Miss Carson, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Rethorst, is now visiting the family of her brother, Lieutenant Carson.

The bi-weekly Miscellaneous Club met at Dr. and Mrs. Wells' on Wednesday, Oct. 28. Mrs. Carson won the ladies' prize, a silver hat pin receiver. Lieutenant Collins won the gentlemen's prize, a fountain pen. Lieut. and Mrs. Carson entertained at dinner Saturday evening, Nov. 7. The table was beautifully decorated in red. Covers were laid for Col. and Mrs. Kingsbury, Mesdames Shillock and Kullman, Misses McKay and Carson, Lieutenants Collins, Henry and Edmunds and Mr. Bigelow. After dinner they attended the weekly hop.

The bi-weekly bridge club met with Major and Mrs. Shillock on Wednesday, Nov. 4. Miss Carson won the ladies' prize, a bon-bon spoon. Mr. Habegger won the gentlemen's prize, a silver and glass ash receiver. Lieutenant White is expected to join not later than the 10th.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Nov. 18, 1908.

The topic of conversation among the officers here now is the bowling club just organized. Sixteen of the officers have joined and will have a tournament, with four teams, captained by the four officers having made the highest score. The team captains are Captains Carson and DeLoeffe and Lieutenants Stone and Cotton. At the close of the tournament the two losing teams will "set up the supper" to the winning team.

Mrs. C. H. Murray entertained at an exceedingly pretty luncheon on Saturday. Covers were laid for eight, several of the guests being from the city. Capt. and Mrs. T. G. Carson entertained at dinner on Thursday evening. Covers were laid for eight and the table was most attractive.

A great many guests from the city attended the hop on Friday evening, when Mesdames Murray, Pickering and LeWald were receiving. Capt. and Mrs. Roach entertained at a supper afterwards. Mr. Hugh McCammon was a guest at Major Pickering's last week. At the last card club, which met with Mrs. Bryson, Mrs. McCleave won the prize. Mrs. Carson will be the next hostess.

Lieut. Col. C. H. Murray, commandant, is making vigorous efforts to put an end to the buying and selling of Army property among the recruits and permanent party. He has enlisted the aid of the United States District Attorney, and a night watchman in the yards to the rear of the post who has been charged with purchasing shoes and selling them to the railroad men is deposed over to the grand jury as the result.

A number of Columbus saloon keepers and second-hand clothiers have been dealing extensively in the Army goods. Mrs. Roy I. Taylor is in Columbus preceding the arrival of her husband from Fort Adams, R.I., on Dec. 1, when he resigns. Captain Taylor will engage in business in Columbus. Mrs. Taylor is the daughter of Henry A. Lanman, a prominent capitalist of this city. The Rev. Dr. Sherman Coolidge, aged son of Brig. Gen. Charles A. Coolidge, U.S.A., is in Columbus delivering a series of lectures at various churches and the Ohio State University.

In the election of Judson Harmon to the office of the chief executive of the state of Ohio, Adjutant Gen. A. B. Critchfield, Republican, will step down along with J. W. R. Cline, superintendent of the Sandusky Soldiers' Home. It is said that Col. Byron L. Bargar, the oldest officer in the National Guard of the state and a Democrat, will succeed General Critchfield.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Nov. 17, 1908.

Miss Margaret Helms, of Roanoke, Va., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. George W. Helms. In honor of Miss Helms Capt. G. Souldard Turner and Capt. Francis J. McConnell entertained at a delightful tea; dancing was enjoyed during the afternoon. Mrs. Pope, of St. Paul, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Clarence G. Bunker. Lieut. Col. Robert N. Getty returned on Sunday night from Acadia, Mo., where he was the guest of Capt. G. Souldard Turner on a hunting leave.

Major and Mrs. Willoughby Walke entertained at dinner on Tuesday night Capt. and Mrs. John T. Geary and Capt. Junius C. Gregory. The attractions at the theaters this week have been unusually good. E. H. Sothern in "Lord Dunsyre" and David Warfield in "The Music Master." A large number of officers and ladies took advantage of this treat. Lieut. and Mrs. George B. Rodney entertained at luncheon on Tuesday Miss Helms and Capt. Guy B. G. Hanna, F.A. Capt. George W. Helms and Lieut. Albert A. King returned this week from a most successful hunting trip. Mrs. Helms entertained informally at tea on Thursday afternoon.

A number of the ladies of the post are enjoying bowling in the post exchange. Miss Coffin, of Philadelphia, arrived on Saturday, to be the guest of Mrs. Oia W. Bell. In honor of Miss Coffin, Mrs. Bell gave a tea Sunday afternoon; a large number of St. Louis people called. Mrs. Junius C. Gregory, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Irwin, and Master Fairfax Gregory, returned Sunday night from a visit to Virginia and Baltimore. Friends of Mrs. Courtland Smith (nee Irwin), will be sorry to learn that she is ill with diphtheria.

Capt. and Mrs. Marcus D. Cronin entertained at dinner on Sunday night Lieut. Lewis Foerster and Capt. Junius C. Greg-

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ory. Capt. and Mrs. Charles J. Symonds entertained at bridge Saturday evening Miss Walke and Captain Gregory.

The funeral of Private Forsythe, of the 17th Recruit Company, took place on Friday afternoon and was conducted with military honors. He was an old soldier and a general favorite and the funeral was largely attended.

Mrs. Robert N. Getty went to Alton on Sunday to see her son, who is attending the military school there. Capt. G. Souldard Turner has returned from a hunting leave spent at his mother's country home in Acadia, Mo. Dr. Leach, of the Medical Reserve Corps, has reported here and has taken quarters in the Bachelor Building.

The annual test ride for the field officers for Jefferson Barracks and St. Louis took place on Nov. 22, being conducted by Lieut. Col. Robert N. Getty, 7th Inf. Those taking the ride were: Col. L. W. Crampton, Med. Corps, Lieut. Col. Frederick Von Schraeder, Q.M.D., Lieut. Col. William R. Hamilton, C.A.C., Major Alfred E. Bradley, Med. Corps, Major Willoughby Walke, C.A.C., Major Alexander M. Davis, Sub. Dept. All stood the ride successfully.

Mrs. John T. Geary entertained Miss Helms, Miss Getty and Miss Elizabeth Getty at a matinee Saturday to see John and Harris Minstrels. Capt. Guy G. B. Hanna, F.A., who has been at this depot for ten days' instruction prior to taking charge of the office at Louisville, has left for his new station. Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley and Mrs. Robert N. Getty attended the Wednesday Club this week in St. Louis.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Nov. 17, 1908.

The second bi-weekly officers' hop was held in the gymnasium hall last Friday evening and was largely attended, several guests from Omaha being present. Those dancing were Col. and Mrs. Gardner, Major and Mrs. Johnston, Miss Johnston, Capt. and Mrs. Hayes, Capt. and Mrs. Ball, Capt. and Mrs. Gohn, Capt. and Mrs. Van Dusen, Capt. and Mrs. Hines, Lieut. and Mrs. Riley, Lieut. and Mrs. Morison, Captain Warfield, Lieut. and Mrs. Hunsaker, Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett, Miss Colt, Miss Galbraith, Mrs. Gilmore from Omaha, and Lieutenants McCune, Brown, Nulsen, Short, Shallenberger, Harvey and Fooks.

Capt. and Mrs. Dalton were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Sheon at dinner Sunday. Lieut. W. O. Short left Saturday for his home in Illinois to be absent about ten days. Capt. George D. Guyer, who has been on college duty at Brookings, S.D., for the past four years, arrived Saturday with his family and all are guests for a few days of Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett. They will later move into the quarters formerly occupied by Major Buck, at the north end of the garrison. Col. and Mrs. Cornelius Gardner entertained at dinner Thursday night, Major and Mrs. Chase W. Kennedy and Lieut. and Mrs. White.

Major and Mrs. D. E. McCarthy have gone to housekeeping at 3510 Harney street, Omaha. Brig. Gen. Charles Morton and Lieut. Col. Thomas Swobe attended the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee in St. Louis. Capt. and Mrs. James W. Van Dusen have arrived and will be at home after Nov. 15 at Quarters No. 18, north. Mrs. M. L. Crimmins, who intended leaving for New York last week to visit Captain Crimmins's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Crimmins, has been seriously ill the past week, but is now convalescent and contemplates leaving about Nov. 20.

Lieut. and Mrs. Riley were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Gohn Tuesday night. Capt. W. C. Bennett has been ill with the severe cold, but is rapidly convalescing. Universal satisfaction is expressed by all officers of the regiment at the announced transfer of Major B. B. Buck back to his first love, the 16th Infantry. Nearly all his service since graduation has been in this regiment. He is now on duty at the War College. Capt. and Mrs. Ball were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Jack Hayes at dinner Wednesday. Mrs. J. B. Erwin left Friday for St. Louis for a short visit with her daughter, Winnifred. Major and Mrs. C. W. Kennedy and Major and Mrs. Erwin were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Test Stewart, of Council Bluffs, Monday night.

Captain Elosser, Lieutenants McKay, Laita, Grimm, Schmidt, 1st Regiment, Nebraska N.G., and Lieutenant Keller, Oklahoma N.G., are students at the garrison school for officers at this post. They, with Col. J. H. Storch, 1st Nebraska Regiment, have taken quarters in Omaha. Lieutenant Nulsen, 16th Inf., and Lieutenant Neal, U.S. Navy, were guests at a dance at the Happy Hollow Club Thursday night, given for Miss Patterson by Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Patterson, of Omaha. Capt. and Mrs. Jack Hayes were hosts at a dinner Saturday for Major and Mrs. Johnston, Capt. and Mrs. Van Dusen, Lieutenant Nulsen and Miss Johnston.

Mesdames Morton, Evans, Miller, Bennett, Gohn, Gardner, Hunsaker, Oury, Glassford, Galbraith, Erwin, Buchanan, Nesmith, Kennedy, Hines, Haskell and Miss Galbraith were guests of Mrs. J. C. Cowin and Mrs. W. C. Cowin at a bridge party last Friday afternoon. Mrs. J. L. Hines has returned from a short visit in Chicago. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. P. E.

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NEW YORK

Eastman, Miss Eastman and Major and Mrs. C. W. Kennedy were visitors at the post Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Riley entertained Reverend Father Mullins, of Omaha, over Sunday.

MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., Oct. 14, 1908.

On Oct. 13 the transport Crook arrived from San Francisco, carrying many Navy and Marine Corps officers, Army officers and prominent civilians, with the families of Navy officers, who are coming to be near the Fleet on its return to this harbor. Shortly before the Crook reached the breakwater, the transport Warren arrived at the Quartermaster's dock with passengers and mail from the Southern Islands. Lieut. Col. William R. Abercrombie, 25th Inf., Mrs. and the Misses Abercrombie, from Parang, came on the Warren, to continue their journey to the United States. Colonel Abercrombie goes on a leave, made imperative by the not over-strong health of his wife. The Crook very politely waited until the Warren was unloaded, when she took the north side of the dock. The people on the Warren congratulated themselves that they made such close connection for the homeland, being enabled to sail at noon to-day on the Buford.

A strict quarantine was maintained between the American Battleship Fleet and the city of Manila, during the entire seven days and eight nights of the Fleet's stay. This was very disappointing, but the epidemic of cholera made the landing of the men extremely dangerous.

Admiral Sperry took his departure with the Fleet on Saturday morning, Oct. 10. Admiral Sperry notified the Governor General that on the return of the ships in November he would hold target practice. The practice will be held in Subic Bay, near Olongapo. No one but the welcoming officials on the day of the water parade and on subsequent official calls set foot on the ships.

The Governor General entertained at a dinner party at the Malacan Palace on Oct. 7, in compliment to the newspaper men on duty with the Fleet. Covers were laid for twenty, and Mr. Franklin Matthews, Mr. H. L. Clotworthy, Mr. T. Dart Walker and Mr. Patchin were the guests of honor. Representatives from the city papers, the Army, Navy and Marine Corps were all present.

Col. William H. Miller, chief quartermaster, has been on sick report for some days, but is at his desk once more. Lieut. Julian F. Humphrey, of the Constabulary, and Mrs. Humphrey, née Miller, are receiving congratulations on the recent arrival of a handsome small son. Major Gen. John P. Weston has entirely recovered from a late slight attack of rheumatism. Major Henry D. Styer, 29th Inf., has been detailed for duty at the Department of Luzon, at the Estado Mayor, and with Mrs. Styer and the family has moved into the city from Fort William McKinley.

Col. Jacob A. Augur, 10th Cav., commanding at Fort William McKinley, Mrs. and Miss Carrie Augur are leaving on the Buford to-day, going as far as Nagasaki. Two months will be spent in traveling and sight-seeing through Japan and China. Lieut. Allen L. Briggs, 29th Inf., is starting on a four months' leave to be spent with his family at Washington, D.C. Three officers at Fort William McKinley happen to be absent at the same time, so the duties of commanding the brigade fell upon Col. Hobart K. Bailey, 29th Inf. General Pershing is away on leave; Colonel Augur goes to-day, and the third ranking officer, Col. Edward B. Pratt, 30th Inf., with Mrs. Pratt, is enjoying a trip to Japan and China.

A most charming entertainment was a reception tendered Lieut. and Mrs. Oliver P. Robinson, 28th Inf., by Capt. and Mrs. Charles T. Boyd, 10th Cav., at Fort William McKinley. Many from the city called to pay their respects to the popular adjutant of the 10th Cavalry. Captain Boyd, and to congratulate Lieutenant Robinson on his recent marriage to Miss Mary Gale, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. George H. Gale, 10th Cav. Lieut. and Mrs. Robinson are passengers on the Buford to-day.

Lieut. Edward Sears Yates, M.C., is receiving the sympathy of his friends on the death of his father, Mr. William Yates, of Markham, Va. The sad and unexpected tidings reached Lieut. and Mrs. Yates at Olongapo by cable.

NOTES OF CAVITE.

Manila, P.I., Oct. 14, 1908.

A ride over to Cavite on one of the two naval launches, Mindoro or Rapido, from Manila affords an excellent opportunity for a look at the work of a section of the Navy. These comfortable little launches make four trips daily. It takes a little over an hour to reach the other shore. The ladies and officers stationed at Cavite come over to this city to do their shopping.

The five torpedo-boat destroyers, with the exception of the Barry, are anchored off Cavite. The Barry is close against the shore undergoing extensive repairs. The others are the Decatur, commanded by Ensign John Morris Smeallies; the Dale, under command of Ensign H. H. Michael; the Bainbridge, with Ensign Joseph Vance Ogan in command; and the Chancey, commanded by Lieut. James H. Tomb, who also commands the First Torpedo Flotilla. P.A. Surg. Francis M. Munson is surgeon of the flotilla, and a very busy officer, taking the early launch every morning in Manila, to visit each destroyer. Surgeon Munson was a first lieutenant of the 1st Regiment, Delaware Volunteers, in 1898, and rendered valuable service throughout the Spanish-American War. His father was chaplain of the regiment, and his brother was an officer of one of the companies, W. Lamar Munson. In 1903 Dr. Munson received his present commission as surgeon in the Navy. He was chief executive officer of the Island of Guam, just after it became the property of Uncle Sam. Mrs. Francis M. Munson, Jr., who recently left on a transport for the Pacific coast, on account of health, was before her marriage Miss Katharine Burnett Glass, daughter of Rear Admiral Henry Glass, retired, of Berkeley, Cal. She is the descendant of two signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Beside destroyers, there are a number of craft of various sizes at Cavite. The Frolic is there awaiting an appropriation for repairs, now available, and after being put shipshape the Frolic will return to the homeland. Near to the docking yards are the two submarines, the Porpoise and Shark, that were successfully launched from this yard at Cavite. Nothing like them has ever before been seen in these waters. The Iona, a fine comparatively small launch, is used by the commandant of the yard. The Iris is used to convey fresh water to the sea ships.

A number of the Spanish Fleet, sunk by Admiral Dewey, for a long time remained in the harbor at Cavite, many of them partly submerged, but they have now all been cleared away. Some have been sold to enterprising junk dealers and carried away, others raised and used around the harbor for short trip service.

The four cruisers, Denver, Cleveland, Chattanooga and the

Galveston, with the Admiral's flagship, the Rainbow, are generally around in these waters.

There is a very good harbor and docks at Cavite, with a handsomely built old Spanish fort and shop houses. It is said that this fort was completed about the year 1886, and was known as Fort San Felipe during the Spanish régime. The city of Cavite lies about half a mile beyond the work shops, and has a grand old cathedral, the small city proper lying near at hand.

The marine barracks come near the end of the extensive work shops. The houses are comfortable and attractive, with a nice parade ground in the center. There is also a nice baseball ground, often used for games between Manila and Cavite teams.

The shops turn out high class work, principally repair work. Just across from the main harbor is a good coaling station, with a capacity of 100,000 tons of coal, although the full capacity is not often taken.

Cavite is very proud and thankful that so far the city can show a clean bill of health. No case of cholera has occurred. Consequently during the stay of the American Battleship Fleet, many of the men were allowed shore leave to visit Cavite. The naval station team of baseball players had a game with a team from the Nebraska, and were so inhospitable as to defeat the sailors to the tune of five to two. The Nebraska's team is said to be the champion team of the fleet. The men from the fleet were not passed beyond the gates of the navy yard, for fear of the cholera.

Surg. Dudley N. Carpenter, surgeon of the navy yard, has completed a successful tour of duty, and is expecting to sail on the next transport. Major John A. Lejeune, U.S. M.C., has been in command of the marine barracks at Cavite for some months, and with Mrs. Lejeune, is deservedly popular.

Before the outbreak of cholera in Manila, the flotilla of destroyers came over to the breakwater of Manila each Saturday for a week end's stay, and on Monday morning would have a practice drill before returning to Cavite. All of the boats of this flotilla are commanded by young Navy officers, but much older men could not do better in any respect.

BORN.

BARLOW.—Born at Manila, P.I., Oct. 7, 1908, to the wife of Capt. Moses T. Barlow, Philippine Scouts, a son.

CHESTON.—Born at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 11, 1908, a son, to the wife of Lieut. Daniel M. Cheston, jr., 17th U.S. Inf.

DAVIDSON.—Born to Victor A. B. Davidson and Mrs. Davidson at Saranac, N.Y., on Oct. 8, 1908, a daughter, Edna Anna.

FUGER.—Born to the wife of Capt. F. W. Fuger, 13th Inf., at Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich., Nov. 15, 1908, a son, Godfrey Navarre.

GIBNER.—Born Nov. 8, 1908, at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to the wife of Capt. H. C. Gibner, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a son, Herbert Charles Gibner, jr.

GLASSFORD.—Born at West Point, N.Y., on Nov. 12, 1908, to Lieut. and Mrs. Pelham Davis Glassford, a son, Guy Carleton Glassford.

LYNCH.—Born to Mrs. G. A. Lynch, wife of Lieut. G. A. Lynch, 17th U.S. Inf., at West Point, N.Y., a daughter, on Nov. 12, 1908.

LYON.—Born at Fort Russell, Wyo., Nov. 9, 1908, a son, to the wife of Lieut. R. M. Lyon, 11th U.S. Inf.

MCDONOUGH.—Born at Washington Barracks, D.C., Nov. 13, 1908, a daughter, to the wife of Capt. Michael J. McDonough, C.E., U.S.A.

MUDGE.—Born at Fort Porter, N.Y., Nov. 18, 1908, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. John J. Mudgett, 12th U.S. Inf.

WHEATLEY.—Born Nov. 11, 1908, to Lieut. and Mrs. Charles E. Wheatley, Coast Art., U.S.A., a son, Charles Edward, jr.

WRIGHT.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rule (Bessie Wright), a daughter, Mary Norfolk. Mrs. Rule is a daughter of Major Walter K. Wright, 8th U.S. Inf.

MARRIED.

GALLOGLY.—GRAY.—At Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 21, 1908, Lieut. James A. Gallogly, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Harriette Frances Gray.

PAYNE.—LOGAN.—At Washington, D.C., Nov. 13, 1908, Mr. Nathan B. Payne, brother of Lieut. Comdr. Frederick R. Payne, U.S.N., to Miss Mary Elizabeth Logan.

POUNDSTONE.—BRANDT.—At Baltimore, Md., Nov. 10, 1908, Comdr. Homer C. Poundstone, U.S.N., and Miss Lenita Brandt.

DIED.

AMATO.—Died at Newport, R.I., Nov. 19, 1908, Bttn. William E. Amato, U.S.N.

BACHELOR.—Died at Raleigh, N.C., on Nov. 17, 1908, Mary A. G. Bachelor, widow of the late Capt. Joseph B. Bachelor, U.S. Army, retired. Interment at Arlington.

BOWERS.—Died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 13, 1908, Mrs. Amelia D. Bowers, wife of Comdr. Frederic C. Bowers, U.S.N.

BYRON.—Died at Hagerstown, Md., Nov. 2, 1908, Miss Blanche Byron, daughter of former Major Joseph C. Byron, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., who resigned from the Army in 1902.

COMEGYS.—Died at Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 16, 1908, Ellen Tiffin Comegys, daughter of the late Dr. Cornelius G., and Rebecca Tiffin Comegys, and sister of Col. William H. Comegys, asst. paymaster general, U.S.A.

DAVIDSON.—Died Mrs. Edith Partello Davidson, wife of Victor A. B. Davidson, of Saranac, N.Y., on Oct. 26, 1908. Mrs. Davidson was the daughter of Major J. M. T. Partello, 25th Inf., and the sister of Capt. Joseph K. Partello, 5th Inf. She died beloved and mourned by all. She leaves a little boy and a little girl behind her.

HINKLEY.—Died at Hyannis, Mass., Oct. 8, 1908, Mr. S. A. Hinkley, father of 1st Lieut. H. D. Hinkley, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service.

HOVEY.—Died at Northfield, Vt., Nov. 14, 1908, Major Henry W. Hovey, U.S.A., retired.

HUGHES.—Died at Washington, D.C., Nov. 15, 1908, Col. Martin B. Hughes, U.S.A., retired.

JOHNS.—Died at Washington, D.C., Nov. 9, 1908, Mrs. William B. Johns, widow of the late Capt. William B. Johns, 3d U.S. Inf., and sister of the wife of Brig. Gen. C. R. Greenleaf, U.S.A., retired.

JURICH, jr.—Died at San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 10, 1908, Lieut. Anton Jurich, jr., 14th U.S. Cav.

KEMPF.—Died at Annapolis, Md., Nov. 12, 1908, the infant son of Lieut. Clarence S. Kempf, U.S.N.

LOWNDES.—Died Nov. 16, 1908, Mrs. Edith Hosmer Lowndes, wife of Major Edward Rutledge Lowndes, U.S.M.C., retired, and daughter of Chief Engr. Edward Farmer, U.S.N., retired, aged thirty-eight years and seven months.

MCCOY.—Died at Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 7, 1908, Mr. Daniel McCoy, father of Capt. Ralph McCoy, 5th U.S. Inf.

PRICE.—Died at Dahlonga, Ga., Nov. 4, 1908, Col. W. P. Price, father of Capt. Frederick S. L. Price, 8th U.S. Inf.

RICHARDS.—Died at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Mrs. Mary James Richards, mother of Mrs. Margaret R. Edwards, and wife of the late Col. W. V. Richards, U.S.A.

SCHOTT.—Died at Moultrieville, Sullivan's Island, S.C., Nov. 6, 1908, Joseph E. Schott, aged twenty-three years and ten months, youngest son of Hospital Steward Charles O. Schott, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Schott.

SULLIVAN.—Died at Washington, D.C., Nov. 20, 1908, Pay Inspector Harry R. Sullivan, U.S.N., retired.

RIFLE PRACTICE, NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD.

Despite the fact that all the National Guard of Greater New York were without any rifle range of their own to practice upon, and had to make the long journey to Sea Girt, N.J., to shoot, the Guard as a whole shows an increase in the number of marksmen over the phenomenal record of 1907 of 517. This speaks highly of the attention given to the important work of rifle practice, under the direction of Col. N. B. Thurston, I.S.A.P. & O.O.

There was naturally a falling off in the higher grades of marksmanship among the organizations quartered in Greater New York, but this was more than compensated by the increase in those classes in the 3d and 4th Brigades.

The 3d Regiment of the 4th Brigade has the largest number of marksmen, 976, the 1st Regiment of the 3d Brigade being second with 926. In the 1st Brigade the 7th Regiment leads with 853 marksmen, and in the 2d Brigade the 23d Regiment with 654 marksmen is in the lead.

Among the four regiments attached to Division Headquarters the 13th with 810 marksmen leads. The 6th Battery leads the Field Artillery with 91 marksmen, Squadron A, the Cavalry with 238, and the 1st Signal Corps with 103, leads the Signalmen. The 22d Engineers has 613 marksmen.

The other regiments in the State not mentioned above qualified a total number of marksmen as follows: 2d, 886; 8th, 426; 9th, 646; 10th, 686; 12th, 709; 14th, 533; 23d, 654; 47th, 488; 65th, 523; 69th, 528; 71st, 667.

The following is a recapitulation of the practice:

	D.E.	Ex.	S.S.	Mks.	Total.
Hdqrs. Division	74	75	347	3,111	3,607
1st Brigade	105	204	479	1,978	2,766
2d Brigade	23	14	63	1,588	1,684
3d Brigade	159	380	348	1,621	2,508
4th Brigade	174	266	301	1,284	1,975
Total 1908	535	939	1,538	9,582	12,544
Total 1907	527	995	1,272	9,233	12,027

MARYLAND.

The report of Col. Charles D. Gaither, Maryland N.G., on the small-arms practice of the Maryland N.G., indicates that the work done with the rifle and revolver this season far exceeds that accomplished in any previous year. Of the 2,000 officers and men of the Guard, 1,800 reported for small-arms practice this year, and 1,374 qualified for one of the grades. Last year but 1,343 reported in all, so that more qualified this season than reported last season. The 4th Regiment lead the other regiments of the State in number of men who reported, and number who qualified.

The figures of the different organizations are as follows:

Organization.	Experts.	S.S.	Mks.	Total.
General Staff	8	...	1	1
Brigade Headquarters	8	...	2	10
1st Infantry	40	19	304	467
Fourth Infantry	66	5	438	660
Fifth Infantry	65	6	346	501
First Separate Company	1	...	23	62
Troop A	9	...	18	32
First Company, Coast Artillery	3	...	10	28
Totals	193	30	1,151	1,761

Colonel Gaither calls particular attention to the fact that nearly 1,800 of the 2,000 members of the National Guard have received instruction in the use of small arms, while nearly 1,400 have qualified in one of the grades.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Major David Wilson, commanding the 1st Battalion of Field Art., N.Y., has been awarded the brevet of Lieutenant colonel for meritorious service of more than twenty-five years. He has well earned the honor, having been continuously in the service since Oct. 23, 1863, and is known throughout the Guard as one of its most faithful and competent officers.

Officers of the 7th N.Y., at 10 a.m., Nov. 14, previous to the formation of the regiment for the parade in Brooklyn, unanimously elected former Capt. Francis G. Landon, of Company I, major, vice Fiske elected lieutenant colonel. Major-elect Landon is well known to the National Guard, and first joined the 7th as a private in Company I, Jan. 5, 1882. He served in the grades of corporal, sergeant, first sergeant, regimental adjutant, and captain of Company I. He resigned in 1902. Major Landon has also served as a secretary to the American Legation at Vienna, and was a member of the Wainwright Investigating Commission. He has served several terms as an assemblyman from Dutchess County, takes a great interest in military affairs, and the officers of the regiment are to be congratulated upon their choice. The name of Major Landon has been mentioned as a likely man for adjutant general in the event of a change being made in that office by Governor Hughes. It is now said to be very certain, however, that the Governor will reappoint Gen. Nelson H. Henry as adjutant general.

Corpl. Reginald Reynolds, of Co. F, 7th Regiment, who has been unanimously elected first lieutenant of Co. L, 12th Regiment, has an excellent record during his seven years' service in the 7th, and should prove a valuable addition to the 12th. He takes a great interest in rifle shooting, and is himself a crack shot. He is a good athlete, oarsman, boxer, and horseman, and can sing a good song, and his old company hates to lose him. Lieutenant-elect Reynolds made the best average shooting in his company last year, and takes a great interest in military work, and believes in a strict performance of duty.

Lieut. Col. Charles O. Davis, of the 13th Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., was on Nov. 17 unanimously chosen colonel, vice Austen, chief of Coast Artillery. Colonel Davis, who has an excellent military record and is known as a most competent officer, has the proud distinction of being the first officer in thirty-eight years to be elected to colonel without opposition. Colonel Davis joined the regiment as a private in Co. A, Oct. 6, 1890, and is a Spanish War veteran. Major William A. Turpin, the senior battalion commander, has now announced his candidacy for the vacancy created by Lieutenant Colonel Davis's promotion. Since seniority seemed to be the paramount issue in the election of a new colonel, Major Turpin being next in line, cannot be consistently overlooked in the selection of a new lieutenant colonel, and he deserves the unanimous support of the officers.

The 69th N.Y. will parade for review in its armory on Saturday night, Nov. 28, by Col. James J. Smith, who served as lieutenant colonel of the 69th during the Civil War. As a special mark of honor the reviewing officer will have a staff composed of the veteran corps of the regiment and officers of the Irish Brigade Veterans Association. There will be dancing after the military ceremonies. Tickets for the

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exhibition drill and reception of Co. I, Capt. Charles Healy, to be held in the armory Wednesday night, Nov. 25, are in great demand, and a large attendance is assured. The athletic games and reception of the regiment to be held in the armory Saturday night, Dec. 5, are another event of special interest. The following events are open to all registered athletes: 65 yards run, handicap, 440 yards run, novice, 1,000 yards run, handicap, two mile run, handicap—limit 170 yards, one mile relay, handicap, open only to Military Athletic League. Events open only to 69th Regiment: 300 yards run, handicap, one mile inter-company relay, handicap, 600 yards run, handicap, 880 yards run, heavy marching order, handicap, one mile run, handicap.

The United Spanish War Veterans, G. D. Russell Camp No. 43, and the 11th Company of the 13th District Coast Artillery Corps, have in contemplation, with the approval of General Austin and Colonel Davis, an old and a new year celebration at the 13th Regiment armory, Brooklyn, on the combined dates of Dec. 31, 1908, and Jan. 1, 1909. It is intended to have an original and spectacular bidding of the old year out and the new year in.

Capt. R. F. Walton, U.S.A., retired, accompanied by Col. W. H. Chapin, of Major General Roe's staff, visited the armory of the 14th N.Y. in Brooklyn on the night of Nov. 16, addressing the officers and non-coms. assembled in the gymnasium, upon the subjects of field service and map reading. Captain Walton's remarks were in the nature of stimulating and encouraging education in the art of war, beyond drill regulations and guard duty, without attempting, at this time, to give instructions in the particular subjects to which he alluded. He was somewhat frank and humorous in parts of his speech, which aided in keeping his audience patient and closely interested in the lecture, which began late, about 9:45 o'clock, and lasted an hour. At its close Col. J. H. Foote, on behalf of his officers and himself, cordially thanked Captain Walton for the excellence of the service he had rendered and agreed to accept his offer to continue his service to the regiment along the lines of the suggestions offered. It was decided to hold meetings once a month to carry on the work outlined during the evening.

Athletic games will be held by the 7th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., in its armory on Saturday night, Dec. 5. An interesting program of events is now being prepared.

CONNECTICUT.

Adjutant Gen. George M. Cole, of Connecticut, under date of Nov. 9, publishes a convenient folder, which gives many valuable suggestions made by the inspector general of the state to company commanders. The folder is headed, "Read, Think, Read Again." Among the points noted are the following:

Inspect your rifles, uniforms and equipments frequently and see that they are always in best condition; report any defects or losses at once to the acting quartermaster general and make requisition for missing or damaged articles.

Coach your men relative to military courtesy and discipline.

Always salute your superiors and insist upon having subordinates salute you in a proper manner.

Discipline is a habit, and the first habit a soldier must be taught is promptness and strict obedience of orders.

Tardiness in falling in, spitting while in the ranks, talking, raising the hands, uniform not properly buttoned up, dirty shoes, unshaven, all these show "No Discipline."

Allow your men to use the company quarters for a club room and get as many as possible to come there on other than regular drill nights for instruction and amusement.

After returning from camp or other field duty, have your haversacks steam-cleaned and all the eating and cooking utensils thoroughly cleaned before storing.

Impress upon your men the necessity of handling their rifles with the greatest care and punish any man who uses it in an improper manner; instruct them thoroughly in the names of the several parts, how to adjust the sights to any distance, and do not neglect to instruct and exercise your men in the sighting and aiming drills and exercises as required and prescribed on pages 33 to 53, Small Arms Firing Regulations, 1906.

Don't allow any recruit to parade with your company until he is thoroughly instructed in the School of the Soldier.

Never allow a man to be put on guard, except at drill, until you have examined him personally and you are satisfied that he thoroughly understands his duties as a sentinel and knows the importance of that duty.

At your weekly drills, do not waste half of the time in rests, and when you do rest have some one of your men lead in singing patriotic songs wherein all the members can join; this will keep the men in good humor. Don't allow intemperate language.

Impress upon your men that the uniform must be respected, first of all by the man who wears it, in order that it may be respected by the civilian. The uniform is a target for everyone to look at and criticize. A man in civilian clothes is hardly ever noticed on the street, but let him put on a uniform and everybody will have his eye on him and watch every move he makes. We cannot expect others to respect us if we fail to do it ourselves and an ungentelemanly act or unsoldierly appearance of one man will bring disrepute upon an entire command.

Some of our best drilled men are very poor instructors of recruits; be careful in your selection of drill-masters.

Occasional exhibition drills are apt to keep the men interested in their work, especially if by they win public commendation and applause.

12TH N.Y.—COL. GEORGE R. DYER.

Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, U.S.A., commandant of cadets at West Point, reviewed the 12th N.Y. in its armory on the night of Nov. 17, before a very large audience which filled every inch of space available to spectators, both as to seats and standing room. The regiment turned out more men than could be used on the drill floor, and the equalization made by Adjutant Hoppin was twelve companies of sixteen solid files, with extra men in the file closers in several of the companies.

Although the 12th has quite a number of new officers in its ranks, this fact was in no way apparent in the military evolutions of the evening, consisting of review, parade, and regimental drill, which passed off with the utmost smoothness. The regiment made a fine showing especially for a first review. The men were exceedingly steady and attentive and all seemed anxious to do their best. The result was that the regiment made a display of which it can certainly be proud. The movements were executed with life and snap and there was no hesitation at any time.

Lieutenant Colonel Howze watched the work of the regiment under the skillful handling of Colonel Dyer in so small a drill hall with undivided interest, and to a representative of the Army and Navy Journal Colonel Howze stated that he was delighted at the display he had witnessed, and that he felt highly honored at being asked to take the review. Colonel Howze was enthusiastic over the large audience, and the interest the citizen soldiers displayed in their work. He said that joining such organizations made young men more patriotic and self-respecting, and that it was a valuable educator for the nation. He spoke highly of the personnel of the regiment, and of the good work accomplished by Colonel Dyer and his officers. Colonel Howze is certainly a qualified judge.

The battalion commanders, during the evening, were Majors Nelson B. Burr, Rene A. De Russy and Reginald L. Foster. After evening parade, Company B, Capt. W. E. Downs, was ordered to the front and center, and was presented with a bronze statue, awarded by the state to the company making the highest figure of merit in marksmanship in the 1st Brigade. Colonel Howze made some brief remarks of congratulation in which he spoke of the necessity of the soldier being able to hit what he shoots at, and congratulated the company on its skill.

After the regimental drill the band rendered very finely a number of popular selections, then followed the grand march which was led by Colonel Dyer and Mrs. Stevens, Colonel Howze and Mrs. Quarrier and other officers of the regiment following, and several hundred members of the regiment and guests with their best girls, bringing up the rear. The march was quite an interesting feature of the evening.

NEW JERSEY.

Gen. Bird W. Spencer, the inspector general of rifle practice of the state of New Jersey, has completed his report, and the result of the practice of the New Jersey National Guard for 1908 is remarkably creditable, especially when the fact is taken into account that the new rifle was used by the troops for the first time, and that naturally the results would not be expected to be as good as in former years. Such, however, was not the case, as an improvement along the entire line is evidenced in the report.

Some of the great result is due to the fact that the rifles with which the troops practiced were kept at the range and supplied to the troops at the firing point. This enabled the department to have the rifles in perfect condition and sighted to the proper range at which they were used. The troops reported on the range unarmed and as the pairs came to the firing point, they were supplied with a clean, well sighted rifle.

The results of the shoot of the entire National Guard show that all but 518 men reported for practice as against 815 who failed to report in 1907.

The per cent. present and firing in 1908 was 87.41 as against 80 in 1907. The state figure of merit for 1908 is 53.65 as against 51 in 1907. Comparison of those qualifying in 1907 and 1908 is as follows:

	1908.	1907.
Experts	210	148
Sharpshooters	58	69
Marksmen	1,078	986
First Class	408	445
Second Class	326	302
Third Class	1,510	1,333
Fourth Class	518	815
Total	4,102	4,098

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

A CONSTANT READER.—The minimum age for enlistment in the Navy is now seventeen years. A boy of fifteen might possibly be accepted in the naval militia of his state. Apply to the Board of Education. There is no pay attached to the state service referred to.

H. A. A.—The address of Louis F. Duval, comey. sergt., retired, is 1815 Van Lennan street, Cheyenne, Wyo.

CONSTANT READER.—If the Lieutenant Hendrix, Philippine Constabulary, whose address you recently asked for in your column, was Cecil E. Hendrix, formerly of Co. I, 20th Inf., we have a personal letter for you from one who knows the Lieutenant's history. Kindly send us stamped addressed envelope.

C. A. C.—Your taking Civil Service examination does not release you from your military obligation. For cost of discharge by favor, see G.O. 4, 1906. For pamphlet regarding subjects of examination for second lieutenantcy address office of Adjutant General of the Army, through the channel.

J. H. W.—Regarding employment in Marine Hospital Service, address the headquarters of that department, Washington, D.C. The Marine Hospital Service is not a part of the Navy.

J. H. N.—For information as to qualifications for appointment in Philippine Constabulary, see page 279, our issue of Nov. 14, or write to Bureau of Constabulary, Manila, for G.O. 80 of that bureau.

OLD-TIMER asks: In Par. 396, Army Regulations, it says that soldiers at all times and in all places pay the same compliments to officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Volunteers and to officers of the organized militia in uniform. Does that mean that a militia officer doing duty here in regard to the night-riders is entitled to a salute from a Regular Army soldier? Answer: Yes; if in uniform.

J. H. H.—Regular Army officers are detailed to the De LaSalle Institute and the College of St. Francis Xavier in New York city. You will find military training provided in leading institutions throughout the land. Nearly 100 Army officers have college details. In New York state Cornwall, Ithaca, Manlius, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie have colleges devoted wholly or in part to military training.

J. D.—Officers are detailed to the Recruiting Service by the War Department, and usually for two years. There are about 125 Army recruiting offices in the country. To colleges the President is authorized to detail not to exceed 100 Army officers, or not to exceed 110 officers of the Army and Navy. The details are limited to four years. Officers on the retired list may upon their own application be detailed to college duty, and while so serving draw full pay of their rank.

H. M. asks: Where will the 3d Squadron of the 2d Cavalry be stationed, and when will they change station? Answer: Nothing has been decided as to this thus far.

R. B. S. asks: (1). How much will it cost me to buy my discharge, enlisted Nov. 6, 1906, discharged and re-enlisted for the convenience of the government Nov. 8, 1907? (2).

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Will savings on clothing allowance buy discharge? Answer: (1). \$100. (2). The amount due you if you have drawn less than allowance will be paid you on discharge.

SUBSCRIBER asks: What companies, Coast Artillery, are going to the Philippines next, and will they go through the Suez? Answer: The companies have been selected, but the numbers have not been announced. They will probably go through the Suez Canal.

B. P. N.—Replying to your query as to examination of enlisted candidates for commissions, we quote Par. 3 of the order you refer to, G.O. 3, 1908, W.D.: "3. In addition to the final examination prescribed in Par. 1 of this order another final examination will be held on Jan. 2, 1909, for those enlisted candidates who successfully pass the department boards prescribed in Par. 2 of this order to be convened Sept. 30, 1908."

A. B. C.—Senator Henry M. Teller's home address is Central City, Colo. When in Washington he lives at the Cairo apartments. The article you refer to on the "Army as a Career," which appeared in this paper on Sept. 12, page 33, was by Col. H. O. S. Heistand, A.G. Dept., U.S.A., at Governors Island, N.Y.

R. B. asks: Can a soldier who intends to remain in the Service for ten more years take up a homestead from the government? If so, what improvements and work is he required to do on the same, or cause to have done? Answer: Six months is the limit of time allowed after application for taking up the land, and you cannot deplete others to do the actual residing that is required by law of the homesteader.

M. E. S. asks: How many applications are on file at the Surgeon General of the Army's office for the examination for dental surgeon, due Dec. 1 at Presidio of San Francisco and at West Point? Answer: All who have applied have been ordered up for physical examination—thirty-nine in all.

HOSPITAL CORPS asks: (1). How many vacancies exist in the grade of sergeant 1st class, Hospital Corps? Answer: About thirty. (2). How many sergeants are authorized to take the coming examination for the above grade? Answer: Seventy-three in the United States. How many in the Philippines Division is not known. Thirty-five sets of questions were sent. (3). Are sergeants, 1st class, sent to the Philippine Islands by roster? Answer: Yes.

C. H. asks: (1). Has a re-enlisted man who stayed out over the limited time any more privilege to transfer from Infantry to general recruiting service than a man who is on his first enlistment? Answer: No. (2). Can a man buy out for the purpose of re-enlisting in another branch of the Service; if so what would the price be on the fifth year, if not continuous service? Answer: Yes; \$80. (3). Is a man required to stay out any limited time after purchasing his discharge? Answer: No.

F. K.—You stand within the first ten on eligible list as post Q.M. sergeant.

X. X. X.—You are within the first five from the Cavalry for appointment as post Q.M. sergeant.

S. H. R.—We would advise that you renew your application citing the decision referred to.

IGNORED asks: Can a sentry on duty after dark, at a navy yard gate, or at a camp, shoot to injure a person who has gone beyond the gate or sentry post after the person has ignored and given no heed to a command from the sentry, of "halt, who goes there?" In the event of the sentry injuring the pedestrian, under these conditions, is he liable, criminally or otherwise, or is he under and subject to any direct orders that he repeat his challenge any more than the one time, or must he first shoot in the air to frighten the trespasser? Answer: When a person is ordered to "halt" and fails to do so he must take the consequences, which may be death. A sentry never fires in the air to frighten or as a preliminary warning. He must not let any military prisoner or any suspicious person escape, and when such person attempts to get away in defiance of the sentry's order to halt he must be shot if possible. This is the sentry's duty, and if he fails to perform it he is court-martialed. Should the sentry kill such person, he would have to be tried by court-martial in order to establish the facts of the case, just as a citizen killing a robber in his home, would have to be tried. Sentries who have killed escaping prisoners when they failed to "halt" when ordered have always been acquitted by a G.C.M., and have been commended in orders for their faithful performance of duty.

A SUBSCRIBER asks: (1). During the Spanish-American War in 1898, did any hospital ship of the Navy assist in the capture of a prize, or did the commanding officer or members of the crew of a hospital ship put in a claim for prize money? Answer: Such claim, we believe, was put in, but it was disallowed. By the Hague Conference agreement a hospital ship may be armed for her own protection against piracy, but in warfare she must be absolutely neutral and may not assist in capture of the enemy's ships. (2). When Admiral Brownson resigned his position as Chief of Bureau of Navigation, was it part of his contention that a line officer should command a hospital ship in time of peace only, and that in time of war the line officer in command should be relieved by a medical officer? Answer: No; he stood for a line officer to command alike in peace and war. See page 549 of the Journal, Jan. 25, 1908.

A. E. P. asks: How are appointments in the Pay Department of the United States Army made and what are the different grades in this branch of the Service? Answer: Officers are not appointed. They are detailed by the War Department. The Pay Department consists of: One brigadier general, P.M.G.; three colonels, A.P.M.G.; four lieutenant colonels, deputy P.M.G.; twenty majors, P.M.; twenty-five captains, P.M.

"U.S.M.A. 1901."—A class ring bearing this inscription is in possession of a civilian near Charlotte, N.C. Owner correspond with recruiting officer at Charlotte.

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DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

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ENGINEERS.

Band, Washington Bks., D.C.; Hqrs. 1st Battalion and Co. A, Honolulu, H.I.; B, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; C and D, Manila, P.I., arrived in P.I., Aug. 4, 1907; E and H, Washington Bks., D.C.; F and G, Havana, Cuba, arrived Oct., 1906; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Havana, Cuba, arrived Oct., 1906; B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C, Washington Bks., D.C.; D, Manila, P.I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer. Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; F, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, address Havana, Cuba, arrived Oct., 1906; F and L, Manila, P.I., arrived Nov. 2, 1905, and L, March 2, 1905; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; arrived P.I., June 2, 1906. 2d Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Des Moines, Iowa. 3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Clark, Texas, and Troops I, K, L and M, at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; Hqrs., 3d Squadron, and two troops of that squadron to be designated by the squadron commander, will proceed to Fort Wingate, N.M., for station. 4th Cav.—Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn. Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade. 5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; I, K, M, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; E, F, G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; H, Ft. Duchesne, Utah; Hqrs., band and 1st and 3d Squadrons, will proceed to the Island of Oahu, Hawaii, and will sail Jan. 9 from San Francisco. 6th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.; Hqrs. arrived Oct. 9, 1907; Troops A, B, C and D, arrived Oct. 9, 1907; D, Jan. 2, 1908; E, Oct. 9, 1907; F, Jan. 2, 1908, and G, H, I, K, L and M, Oct. 9, 1907. 7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas. 8th Cav.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K and L, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troop M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; Troops F and G, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops E and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz. 9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I., arrived Sept. 1, 1908, and the other companies May 31, 1907; Troop G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. 10th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and L, Manila, P.I.; Hqrs. arrived in March, 1907; A, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, arrived in P.I. April 2, 1907, and B and I, July 3, 1907; M, Ft. Riley, Kas. 11th Cav.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Pinar del Rio, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba. Hqrs. arrived in Cuba Oct. 15, 1906; A, B, C and D, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. 12th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. 13th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. 14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I and M, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho. 15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba. Hqrs. arrived in Cuba Oct. 11, 1906; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio, S.F., Cal.

2d Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Russell, Wyo. Battery D, Manila, P.I., arrived July, 1908. 3d Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va. 4th Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, Vancouver Bks.; C, D, Manila; C, arrived March 4, 1907, and D, May 31, 1907; E and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Hqrs., and staff, 2d Battalion, and Batteries E and F, will proceed to Ft. D. A. Russell for station not later than Nov. 25. 5th Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B, C and F, Manila, P.I.; Hqrs. and band arrived in Manila Oct. 9, 1907; A and B arrived March 8, 1908; F, arrived March 4, 1907; Battery F will sail from Manila Nov. 15, 1908, for station at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; C, sailed for Manila Oct. 5, 1908. 6th Art. (Horse)—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas. *On detached service in Cuba.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station. 1st. Ft. Levee, Me. 2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 3d. Ft. Casey, Wash. 4th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 5th. Ft. Williams, Me. 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 8th. Ft. Preble, Me. 9th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 14th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 21st. Ft. Howard, Md. 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 25th. Ft. Miles, Cal. 26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 35th. Manila, Arrived May 5, 1908. 36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 39th. Ft. DeSoto, Fla. 40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. 42d. Ft. Mott, N.J. 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 49th. Ft. Williams, Me. 50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 54th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 57th. Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 6, 1907. 58th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston. 60th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 63d. Ft. Casey, Wash. Will proceed to Ft. Worden, Wash., for station about Dec. 1, 1908. 64th. Ft. Miles, Cal. 65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 66th. Ft. Barry, Cal. 67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. 72d. Ft. Screven, Ga. 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. 74th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 76th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 80th. Key West Bks., Fla. 81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. *Mine companies. Coast Artillery Corps bands—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio S.F., Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. DuPont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Screven, Ga. MINE PLANTERS. COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. F. K. Fergusson, C.A.C., commanding. At Grisco-Spencer shipyard, Jersey City, N.J. MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Clifford L. Corbin, C.A.C., commanding. At Theodore Smith & Sons shipyard, Jersey City, N.J. The Armistead and Ringgold will sail about Nov. 20 for San Francisco, Cal., via the Straits of Magellan. Arrive after Nov. 20, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Maxwell Murray, C.A.C., commanding. At Theodore Smith & Co. shipyard, Jersey City, N.J. The Hunt and Knox will sail from New York about Dec. 1 for the Philippines, via the Suez Canal. Address after Dec. 1 Manila, P.I. INFANTRY. 1st Inf.—Entire regiment Vancouver Bks., Wash. 2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont. 3d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wright, Wash. 4th Inf.—Manila, P.I. 5th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, address Havana, Cuba; Hqrs. arrived in Cuba Oct. 6, 1906; A, B, C and D, Plattsburg, N.Y. 6th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont. 7th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brady, Mich. 8th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, I, K, L and M, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; C, D, E, F, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal. 9th Inf.—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

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10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind. 11th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. Hqrs. arrived in Cuba Oct., 1906. 12th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y. 13th Inf.—Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. 14th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Feb. 3, 1908. 15th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah. 16th Inf.—Hqrs., band and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Logan H. Root, Ark. 17th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; Hqrs. arrived in Cuba Oct. 12, 1906; I, K, L and M, Ft. McPherson, Ga. 18th Inf.—Manila, P.I.; Hqrs. arrived Nov. 3, 1907. 19th Inf.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, Ft. Bliss, Texas; E, F, G, H, Ft. McIntosh; I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo. 20th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Honolulu, H.T., arrived Honolulu, June, 1907. 21st Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, K, L and M, at Ft. Logan, Colo.; F, Whipple Bks., Ariz. 22d Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. K and L, Ft. Liscomb, Alaska; Cos. H and I, Ft. Davis, Alaska; Cos. B and E, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and M, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; Hqrs. arrived in Alaska July, 1908. 23d Inf.—Address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived March 4, 1908. 24th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y. 25th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Sept. 13, 1907. 26th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived July 3, 1907. 27th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba. Hqrs. arrived in Cuba Oct. 12, 1906; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill. 28th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba. Hqrs. arrived in Cuba Oct. 8, 1906; I, K, L and M, Fort Snelling, Minn. 29th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Sept. 1, 1907. 30th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Aug. 4, 1907. Porto Rico Provisional Regiment—Hqrs., and A, B, E, F, G and H, San Juan; C and D, Henry Bks., Cayey. Philippine Scouts—Cos. 1 to 5, Manila, P.I. All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I. All mail for troops in Cuba should be addressed to Havana, Cuba. Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.

Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. George F. Elliott.

Chiefs of Naval Bureaus, etc., address Washington, D.C.:

Capt. Edward H. Campbell, Judge Advocate General. Civil Engr. Richard O. Hollyday, Yards and Docks. Rear Adm. William S. Cowles, Equipment. Rear Admiral W. J. Barnette, Superintendent of Naval Observatory. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter, Hydrographer of Navy. Rear Admiral John E. Pillsbury, Bureau of Navigation. Rear Admiral Raymond P. Rogers, Chief Intelligence Officer. Chief Constructor Washington L. Capps, Bureau of Construction and Repair. Engr. in Chief John K. Barton, Bureau Steam Engineering. Paymr. Gen. Eustace B. Rogers, Bureau Supplies and Accounts. Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to Nov. 17. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander-in-Chief.

1. The mail address of all vessels of the first four divisions and of the Panther, Culgoa and Yankton is in care of Postmaster, New York city.

Fleet itinerary—Manila to United States: Leave Manila Dec. 1; arrive Colombo Dec. 14, leave Colombo Dec. 20; arrive Suez Jan. 5.

Pass through canal and coal at Port Said as expeditiously as possible, and as soon as ships are coaled they will proceed to Mediterranean ports as follows, dates of arrival at these ports being approximate and dependent upon the rapidity with which the ships can pass through the canal and coal at Port Said:

Connecticut—Vermont, arrive Villefranche Jan. 14, leave Jan. 27; Minnesota—Kansas, arrive Marseille Jan. 14, leave Jan. 27; Georgia—Nebraska—Kentucky, arrive Genoa Jan. 15, leave Jan. 27; Rhode Island—New Jersey, arrive Leghorn Jan. 15, leave Jan. 27; Louisiana—Virginia, arrive Malta Jan. 15, leave Jan. 19; Louisiana—Virginia, arrive Algiers Jan. 22, leave Jan. 30; Ohio—Missouri, arrive Athens Jan. 13, leave Jan. 25; Wisconsin—Illinois—Kearsarge, arrive Naples Jan. 17, leave Jan. 27. After leaving the above ports—First Division arrive Negro Bay Jan. 31, leave Feb. 3; First Division, arrive Gibraltar Feb. 3, leave Feb. 6; Second, Third and Fourth Divisions, arrive Negro Bay Feb. 1, leave Feb. 1; fleet reassemble off Gibraltar and proceed United States, arrive Feb. 22 at Hampton Roads, Va.

2. The Commander-in-Chief will make all arrangements for the forwarding of mail addressed as above to the vessels of the fleet.

3. Mail sent in care of the Postmaster, New York city, must be prepaid, with domestic postage, and must bear the name of the ship for which it is intended.

4. Express packages must not be sent to the above ad-

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dressess, as there is no way of forwarding them, and they will simply be returned to the sender at his expense.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sperry.) Capt. Hugo Osterhaus. At Manila, P.I.
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles E. Vreeland. At Manila, P.I.
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Frank F. Fletcher. At Manila, P.I.
MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hubbard. At Manila, P.I.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Wainwright.) Capt. Edward F. Qualltrough. At Manila, P.I.
NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Manila, P.I.
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William H. H. Southerland. At Manila, P.I.
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Joseph B. Murdock. At Manila, P.I.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral William P. Potter, Commander.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Potter.) Capt. Kossuth Niles. At Manila, P.I.
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Alexander Sharp. At Manila, P.I.
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Thomas B. Howard. At Manila, P.I.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Robert M. Doyle. At Manila, P.I.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral William P. Potter, Commander.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Potter.) Capt. Frank E. Beatty. At Manila, P.I.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. John M. Bowyer. At Manila, P.I.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At Manila, P.I.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Hamilton Hutchins. At Manila, P.I.

Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Conway H. Arnold, commander.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Washington. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Arnold.) At the navy yard, New York. Address there. When the Maine becomes flagship the Dolphin will be assigned to special service.
IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. James M. Helm. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William B. Caperton. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Maine has been designated as the flagship of the Third Squadron, Atlantic Fleet.
MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. William A. Marshall. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

AJAX (collier), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Manila, P.I.
CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John B. Patton. At Manila, P.I.
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Valentine S. Nelson. At Manila, P.I.
YANKEE (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVay. At Manila, P.I.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for war vessels stationed at points in the Pacific addressed to the person, with the name of the ship and "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal."

Proposed itinerary for the 1st and 2d Divisions of the Pacific Fleet. Leave Magdalena Bay Dec. 1; arrive Panama Dec. 12, leave Dec. 22; arrive Talcahuana Jan. 4, leave Jan. 14; arrive Coquimbo Jan. 17, leave Jan. 22; arrive Callao Jan. 27, leave Feb. 10; arrive Panama Feb. 22, leave March 4. On March 4 the vessels will sail for northern ports for target practice and maneuvers.

First Squadron.

First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne.) Capt. Alexander McCrackin. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Edmund B. Underwood. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Moses L. Wood. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank A. Wilner. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebre, commander.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sebre.) Capt. Bradley A. Fiske. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Vincendon L. Cottman. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Herman

O. Stickney. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California. Capt. James T. Smith ordered to command.
WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Austin M. Knight. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

Second Squadron.

MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Fourth Division.

There are at present no vessels assigned to this division.

Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, commander.

First Division.

RAINBOW, 6 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Harber.) Lieut. Comdr. V. Gillis. At Manila, P.I.
CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Harry S. Knapp. Sailed Nov. 15 from Honolulu for Guam, en route to the Asiatic Station for duty as flagship of the Third Squadron, Pacific Fleet.
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At Manila, P.I.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Walter McLean. At Cavite, P.I.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James P. Parker. At Manila, P.I.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. At Manila, P.I.

Second Division.

CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Sears. At Manila, P.I.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Edward Lloyd, jr. At Manila, P.I.
HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Richard M. Hughes. At Manila, P.I.
VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. James H. Comfort. At Hong Kong, China.
CALLAO, G., 1 guns. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Hong Kong, China.
SAMAR, 2 guns. Ensign Reed M. Fawell. At Hong Kong, China.

FIRST TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. James H. Tomb, commander.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. James H. Tomb. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Joseph V. Ogan. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DALE (destroyer). Ensign Herbert H. Michael. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign John M. Smealie. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

VESSELS IN RESERVE.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Samuel I. M. Major. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

TUGS.

PISCATAQUA. Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At Cavite, P.I.
WOMPATUCK. Bsn. Thomas F. Greene. At Olongapo, P.I.

FLEET AUXILIARIES.

ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. Edward W. Henricks, master. At Amoy, China.
ARETHUSA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Bion B. Bierer. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
ACTIVE (tender). Lieut. Edward W. McIntyre. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. William S. Hogg. Sailed Nov. 10 from Manila for Townsville, Australia.
IRIS (collier) merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
JUSTIN (collier). Henry T. Meriwether, master. Arrived Nov. 14 at Mare Island, Cal.
NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Cavite, P.I.
NAVAJO (tender). Lieut. Comdr. De Witt Blamer. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
POMPEY (collier), merchant complement. James Smith, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Charles F. Stokes. Sailed Nov. 15 from Manila, P.I., for the island of Guam.
SATURN (collier), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. Sailed Nov. 15 from San Diego, Cal., for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. W. C. Fincke, master. At Bradford, P.I. Has been ordered placed in reserve at the navy yard, New York.
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the navy yard, New York. In reserve.
ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William S. Benson. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Dombagh. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser). Capt. Burns T. Walling. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Is in reserve.
BUFFALO, C.C., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At San Francisco, Cal.
CAESAR (collier), merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Sailed Nov. 5 from Manila, P.I., for Boston, Mass. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.
CHESTER (scout cruiser). Comdr. Henry B. Wilson. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John H. Shipley. Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John E. Craven. Arrived Nov. 12 at Porto Cortez, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
EAGLE, C.C., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell. On surveying duty in Haitian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FORTUNE (tug). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
GRAMPUS (submarine). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Is in reserve.
HIST (surveying ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. Arrived Nov. 14 at Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. John B. Collins. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Is in reserve.
IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. Comdr. Stanford E. Moses. At Honolulu. Address there.
LEBANON (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. At Newport, R.I.
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William J. Maxwell. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas Snowden. Arrived Nov. 16 at the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Edward Simpson. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

NERO (collier) merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. Sailed Nov. 12 from Tompkinsville, N.Y., for Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Dombagh. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Bsn. Arthur Smith. At the navy yard, Key West, Fla. Address there.

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MOËT & CHANDON WHITE SEAL

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Marvellously Grand Vintage
of the year
1900

Superior in Quality, Dryness and Bouquet
to any Champagne Produced Since
the Great Vintage of 1884

Geo. A. Kessler & Co., Sole Importers

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas D. Griffin. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
PEORIA. Bsn. Harold S. Olsen. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.
PIKE (submarine). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
POTOMAC (tug). Chief Bsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PRAIRIE, C.C., 13 guns. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the navy yard, Philadelphia. Address there.
RANGER. Comdr. William R. Rush. Sailed Nov. 6 from Funchal for Bermuda. Will be sent to Boston and transferred to the Massachusetts Nautical School. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
The Ranger should arrive at Boston about Dec. 1.
ROCKET (tug). Chief Bsn. John Mahony. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SALEM (scout cruiser). Comdr. Albert L. Key. Sailed Nov. 14 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SCORPION, G. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Logan. Arrived Nov. 11 at Gibraltar. Is en route Constantinople for duty as station ship. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. In reserve. Has been ordered in full commission.
SYLPH, C.G. Lieut. Roger Williams. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John Hood. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TRITON (tug). Chief Bsn. August Ohmsen. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
UNCAS (tug). Chief Bsn. August Wohlman. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. William P. White. At Erie, Pa. Address there.
WYOMING, M., 6 guns. Comdr. John J. Knapp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
YANKEE, C.C., 8 guns. Comdr. Charles C. Marsh. Aground in Buzzards Bay. Send mail to New Bedford, Mass.
YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Glennon. Sailed Nov. 15 from Mare Island, Cal., for Magdalena Bay, Lower California. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal. The Yorktown will join the armored cruisers of the Pacific Fleet at Magdalena Bay and make the cruise to southward with them.

THIRD TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail in care Postmaster, N. Y. city.

STRINGHAM (torpedoboot). Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell. Sailed Nov. 14 from Annapolis, Md., for Charleston, S.C. The Stringham has been ordered placed out of service and her place taken by the Macdonough.
BARNEY (torpedoboot). Ensign George C. Pegram. Arrived Nov. 13 at Norfolk, Va. The Barney has been ordered placed out of service and her place taken by the Wilkes.
TINGEY (torpedoboot). Lieut. James O. Richardson. Sailed Nov. 14 from Annapolis, Md., for Charleston, S.C.
DE LONG (torpedoboot). Lieut. Frank H. Sadler. Sailed Nov. 14 from Annapolis, Md., for Charleston, S.C.
THORNTON (torpedoboot). Lieut. Charles A. Blakeley. Sailed Nov. 14 from Annapolis, Md., for Charleston, S.C.

SUBMARINE FLOTILLAS.

CASTINE (parent ship). Comdr. John D. McDonald. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FIRST SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett, Commander.

Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.

PLUNGER. Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett. At Annapolis, Md.
NINA (tug). Chief Bsn. Stephen McCarthy. At Annapolis, Md.

SECOND SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Charles E. Courtney, Commander.

Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

VIPER. Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
CUTTLEFISH. Lieut. Edward J. Marquart. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
TARANTULA. Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
OCTOPIUS. Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA AT NORFOLK.

At Norfolk Navy Yard—Torpedoboots: Bailey, Cushing, Dupont, Mackenzie, Nicholson, O'Brien, Porter, Shubrick, Somers, Stockton, Wilkes; destroyer Macdonough; and the submarines Adder, Holland and Moccasin.

RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA AT CHARLESTON.

Lieut. Louis C. Richardson, commander.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.—Torpedoboots: Biddle, destroyer Worden, and the old cruiser Atlanta used as a barracks for the men of the flotilla.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Comdr. William A. Gill, commander.

Send mail for vessels of flotilla in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

SOLACE (supply ship). Comdr. William A. Gill. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

First Flotilla.

Lieut. John G. Church, commander.

Send mail to Mare Island, Cal.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. John G. Church. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

Reliable Sozodont

One reason why SOZODONT is a popular dentifrice, is because during the more than sixty years of its existence it has always been found to do just exactly what is claimed for it.

It is a genuine beautifier of the teeth.

It is, as its name signifies, a true preservative of them and imparts a most pleasant and lasting fragrance to the breath and renders the gums rosy and healthfully firm.

Uncle Sam buys only the best. SOZODONT has been used in the Army for a great many years.

Sold by every Commissary Store and Post Exchange.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Friedrich. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Frank McCommon. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
THURSTON (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

Second Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, commander.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Being prepared for commissioning at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frederick N. Freeman. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

Third Flotilla.

Lieut. Alfred G. Howe, commander.
DAVIS (torpedoboot). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
FOX (torpedoboot). Lieut. Milton S. Davis. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
ROWAN (torpedoboot). Lieut. Charles E. Brillhart. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

STATE TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS (Pennsylvania nautical trainingship). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, retired. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city. The Adams left Gibraltar Nov. 8. A short stop may be made at Madeira. Arrives back in Philadelphia Dec. 15.
ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts nautical trainingship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Send mail to the State House, Boston, Mass.
NEWPORT (New York nautical trainingship). Lieut. Comdr. Lay H. Everhart, retired. At dock foot of East 24th street, New York city. Send mail in care Station F, New York city.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. At Manila.
FISH HAWK. Chief Bsn. William Martin. At Wood's Hole, Mass.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ALLIANCE (station and storeship). Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ANNAPOLIS (station ship). Capt. John F. Parker, retired. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal. At Auckland, New Zealand, for repairs.
CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. William F. Fullam. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Cumberland and Reina Mercedes are auxiliaries to the Constellation.
FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.
HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Severn is an auxiliary to the Hartford.
INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. John B. Milton. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
LANCASTER (receiving ship). Capt. Albert G. Berry. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MOHICAN, C. 6 guns (station ship). Lieut. Samuel I. M. Major. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.
NEWARK (station ship). Comdr. Charles H. Harlow. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward W. Eberle. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is used as auxiliary to the Pensacola.
PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipsic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.
SOUTHERY (receiving ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.
SUPPLY (station ship at Guam), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal. At Kobe, Japan. Is on a trip to Japan to give liberty.
TEXAS (receiving ship). Lieut. Thomas L. Ozburn. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
WABASH (receiving ship). Capt. Arthur P. Nasro. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.
Alice, Norfolk, Va.
Apache, New York.
Chickasaw, Newport.
Choctaw, Washington.
Hercules, Norfolk, Va.
Irequis, at Honolulu.
Iwana, Boston, Mass.
Massasoit, Key West, Fla.
Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.
Modoc, Philadelphia, Pa.
Narkeeta, New York.
Nexinacot, Portsmouth, N.H.
Pawnee, Newport, R.I.
Pawtucket, Puget Snd., Wash.
Pensacola, Norfolk, Va.
Pentucket, New York.
Pontiac, New York.
Powhatan, New York.
Rapido, Cavite, P.I.
Rocket, Norfolk, Va.
Sameset, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sobago, Charleston, S.C.
Sioux, Boston, Mass.
Sotoyomo, Puget Snd., Wash.
Standish, Annapolis, Md.
Tecumseh, Washington, D.C.
Traffic, New York.
Triton, Norfolk, Va.
Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.
Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.
Waban, Pensacola, Fla.
Wahnetta, Norfolk, Va.

LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Amphitrite, at Philadelphia.
Ararat, at Cavite.
Bagley, at Annapolis.
Baltimore, at New York.
Barry, at Cavite.
Bennington, at Mare Isl., Cal.
Blakely, at New York.
Boston, at Puget Sound.
Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Pa.
Cincinnati, at Mare Island.
Constitution, at Boston.
Columbia, at Philadelphia.
Detroit, at Boston.
Dixie, at Philadelphia.
Eagle, at Norfolk.
Elcano, at Cavite.
Elfrida, at New York.
Frolic, at Cavite.
General Alava, at Cavite.
Gwin, at Newport.
Hornet, at Norfolk.
Inca, at Boston.
Iowa, at Norfolk.
Katahdin, at Philadelphia.
Leonidas, at Portsmouth, N.H.
McKee, at Newport, R.I.
Manila, at Mare Isl., Cal.
Manly, at Annapolis.
Marblehead, at Mare Island.
Marcellus, at Portsmouth, N.H.
Massachusetts, at New York.
Miantonomoh, at Philadelphia.
Mindoro, at Cavite.
Minneapolis, at Philadelphia.
Morris, at Newport.
New Orleans, at Mare Isl.
New York, at Boston.
Nashville, at Boston.
Oregon, at Puget Sound.
Paragon, at Cavite.
Pampanga, at Cavite.
Paul Jones, at Mare Island.
Panay, at Cavite.
Petrel, at Mare Island.
Princeton, at Puget Sound.
Queros, at Cavite.
Raleigh, at Mare Isl.
Restless, at Boston.
San Francisco, at Norfolk.
Siren, at Norfolk.
Stiletto, at Newport.
Talbot, at Newport.
Tallahassee, at Norfolk.
Terror, at Philadelphia.
Tevetius, at Boston.
Vicksburg, at Mare Island.
Wheeling, at Puget Sound.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, New York city.
Alert, San Francisco, Cal.
Alvarado, New Orleans, La.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.
Dorothea, Chicago, Ill.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
Gloucester, Boston, Mass.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.
Granite State, New York city.
Hawk, Cleveland, Ohio.
Huntress, at St. Louis.
Isla de Cuba, at Baltimore.
Isla de Luzon, New Orleans, La.
Machias, at New Haven, Conn.
Oneida, Washington, D.C.
Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.
Furitan, Washington, D.C.
Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.
Stranger, New Orleans, La.
Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.
Vixen, Camden, N.J.
Wasp, New York city.
Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.C. (converted cruiser).

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Austrian Militärische Presse states that the estimates for the Austrian army in 1909 will amount to 334,000,000 crowns, being an increase of 15,000,000 upon the expenditure of 1908. [A crown is about twenty-five cents of United States coin.] There will be some increase in pay, and a large sum is to be expended upon the addition of machine-gun sections, increasing the total number to 110. The cost of the rearmament of the field artillery is borne upon the extraordinary credits of 1904-5, based upon a cost of 165,000,000 crowns, to be completed by a credit of 35,000,000 crowns next year, the sum of 15,000,000 crowns remaining to be voted. Between the present time and next May about seventy machine-gun sections will be organized for infantry and rifle battalions. At the same time a third cavalry machine-gun section is to be provided. For the provision of the machine-gun sections for the detached infantry battalions—those until recently known as the garrison of the occupied provinces—forty-five of these sections have to be constituted.

The French troops at Lille are shortly to receive three batteries of the new heavy field guns of the type known as "Canon 155 R." These are six-inch guns of the new type designed by Major Ramailho, of the artillery, and are not like the previous heavy six-inch pieces, but are capable of being used in any country presenting no great difficulties of transport. The gun is detachable from its mounting, and is drawn upon a wagon with a total weight of 2,100 kilos. The mounting is conveyed upon another wagon with about the same weight, and the gun is mounted with great rapidity owing to the well-designed means that are available. The Echo de l'Armée says that each wheel of the mounting rests in a shoe, while the recoil is also taken by a spade attachment. On firing, the gun recoils upon slides, and is arrested by a pneumatic brake, which by expansion returns the gun to its original position. It is stated that a number of rounds may be fired without the gun being reloaded. About five rounds can be fired per minute, each weighing forty-three kilos, charged with thirteen kilos of melinite. These guns will be employed in forthcoming operations of the 1st Army Corps.

The Allgemeine Armee-Korrespondenz informs us that it has been decided to prepare new regulations or a training manual for the German cavalry. General Bernhardt in a recent volume, "Gedanken zur Neugestaltung des Kavallerie-Reglements," says that the present organization of the German cavalry does not answer in any way to the requirements of modern war. He is referring to the work of independent divisions, which he would like to see organized upon a basis of three brigades, each comprising three regiments—that is, with the total strength of thirty squadrons. Such forces were seen in the war of 1870, but have since dropped out of the German regulations. General von Bernhardt desires to see the cavalry forces strong and invested with the power of high mobility. In regard to dismounted action, he strongly enforces the necessity of it being inspired by the spirit of the offensive. He holds that cavalry, independently of infantry or cyclists, should be able to undertake infantry work in the attack. The Armee-Korrespondenz remarks that in the late maneuvers the patrol work and reconnaissance of the cavalry were very well conducted.

Schiffbau, Berlin, noting the report from America that a 10,000-ton cruiser, a sister ship to the Pisa and Amalfi, is building in Italy for Japan, says that another American has seen a ghost.

The traveling field kitchen as used at the recent British maneuvers has not proven a great success so far, in the opinion of the United Service Gazette, which says that "with the cavalry the test proved a failure, the separation of the squadrons and the distances they had to cover making it practically impossible to serve them. In the case of the infantry, although a very wide extended line was presented, the serving was accomplished, but only by great efforts; while it became apparent that in the case of actual hostilities the kitchen would be subjected to heavy fire and consequently destroyed. Only in one case did these traveling stalls prove a success, i.e., that of an artillery brigade in action. Still, the experiment was satisfactory on the whole, and doubtless will bear good fruit in the near future. It is symptomatic of the general awakening that is taking place as regards soldiers' messing reform, that while military authorities are taking the matter up seriously in England, the French Under-

SHE COULD NOT WALK

For Months—Burning Humor on Ankles—
Feet Fearfully Swollen—Opiates Alone
Brought Sleep.

ECZEMA YIELDED TO CUTICURA

"I had eczema for over two years. I had two physicians, but they only gave me relief for a short time and I cannot enumerate the ointments and lotions I used to no purpose. My ankles were one mass of sores. The itching and burning were so intense that I could not sleep. I could not walk for nearly four months. One day my husband said I had better try the Cuticura Remedies. After using them three times, I had the best night's rest in months unless I took an opiate. I used one set of Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, and my ankles healed in a short time. It is now a year since I used Cuticura and there has been no return of the eczema. Mrs. David Brown, Locke, Ark., May 18 and July 13, 1907."

Secretary for War has struck forty-three army contractors off the list owing to the analysis of various provisions issued to the Army.

The total strength of the British regular army, as distinguished from establishment, was on Oct. 1, 1905, 182,319, and on Oct. 1, 1908, 166,043. The number of Reservists is just now much above the normal. The increase in the Reserve is in part due to the three years' system. The combined strength of the British and Indian Armies on Oct. 1, 1908, was 242,037. This does not include colonial corps nor the Special Reserve of cavalry and certain other forces. Of this total, the infantry number 149,016, cavalry 20,852, horse and field artillery 29,071, and garrison artillery 18,925. The total strength on Oct. 1, 1905, was 260,380. The number of officers and men in the Territorial Force in July was about 184,000. That number has since been increased to over 200,000, and recruiting is steadily going on. Of the 184,000 men, 173,000 or ninety-four per cent. went into camp, and over 104,000 remained under canvas for fifteen days.

Recognizing the physical impossibility of carrying into immediate effect the provisions of the Australian Defence Bill, calling for universal military service, both on account of the expense of the operation and of the widely scattered character of the country's settlement, it has been decided to divide the Commonwealth into districts, according to the accessibility of railways, density of population, and the gradual application to the districts of compulsory military service.

The portable searchlight apparatus that is now engaging the attention of the various military authorities because of its great power and extreme lightness, and which it is thought will completely revolutionize searchlight systems, weighs but thirty-five pounds. Without the use of electricity a beam of 600,000 candle-power can be developed by the combination of two gases, which acting upon a new metallic pencil produce by combustion a light of extreme brilliancy. By night it is said to have an effective range of over thirty miles.

During firing practice at Viareggio on Oct. 24 a shell exploded, causing the deaths of two lieutenants of the Italian navy and a workman, and severely injuring another workman. The officers were making experiments with fuses invented by Lieutenant Cipelli, who was one of the killed.

During a severe storm on the night of Oct. 22 the Austro-Hungarian battleship Erzherzog Franz Ferdinand was driven ashore at Isola, both her cables parting. The vessel was refloated the next night. She will be docked at Pola. The vessel, which was launched at Trieste on Sept. 30, has not yet been taken over by the naval authorities.

The reported shortcomings of the equipments of the Russian cruiser Rurik now undergoing test, as referred to recently in this paper, are accounted for by the Army and Navy Gazette (London) in that "the Russian authorities subject their guns and gun mountings to tests of the utmost severity, as some think in excess of any requirements. In the Rurik the final tests, following many others, were with the bow ten-inch and the starboard bow eight-inch turrets, which trials in England had shown to be weaker than the remaining four turrets. The guns in each of the two turrets were fired simultaneously with Russian black powder, the charges being heavy enough to produce a muzzle velocity of 3,650 f.s., whereas the cordite charges used in England yield 2,750 f.s. Ten rounds were fired from the guns in the ten-inch turret and twenty-two rounds from the eight-inch turret guns. The permanent set in the former was found to be two millimeters, in the latter one and one-half millimeter. The technical committee had previously fixed the limit of the permanent set at one millimeter, which is about thirty times more severe than the usual demands in other navies." The ship having finally met the exacting requirements of the commission and been accepted, Russia has in the Rurik, says the London Globe, "a splendid cruiser, almost worthy to be ranked as a battleship, and she has taken every possible precaution that the vessel should absolutely fulfill the severe terms of the contract. The Rurik contains many novel experiments, a new feature being the provision of special range-finding towers in lieu of the familiar spotter's position on the mast, while on her speed trials she did twenty-two knots with only three-quarters boiler power, thus possessing a great reserve of boiler power. Her armor is arranged adequately to protect all vital parts, and altogether the Rurik is an admirable nucleus round which to build up a powerful and thoroughly up-to-date fleet."

The Ministry of Marine, says the Echo de Paris, is considering the possibility of using the present supply of projectiles for French squadrons in home waters for gunnery practice and replacing them by steel shells charged with melinite.

It is stated that, in addition to the new British rifle cartridge and new range-finder, the British authorities are about to manufacture shell of much greater power than those in use, and are also to introduce a new fuse. The Marindin range-finder, which is to be manufactured at once, will considerably add to the power of the new British guns at long range.

Satisfactory progress is reported from Japan in the restoration of the captured Russian ships. The battleships Hizen (ex-Retvizan) and Iwami (ex-Orel), and the cruiser Tsugaru (ex-Pallada) are already fitted for sea, while the battleships Sagami (ex-Peresviet) and Suo



FISH

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SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

It is a delicate seasoning for Scalloped Oysters,
Broiled Lobster, Cod Fish Balls and Steaks,
Deviled Clams, Fish, Salads, etc.

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(ex-Pobieda), and the cruiser Sutsuya (ex-Novik) are expected to be ready for the pennant before the end of the year. The cruiser Soya (ex-Variag) will eventually be employed as a training ship for naval engineer students.

The New Zealand Times declares that the present volunteer system of defense prevailing in that island is wasteful and inadequate, and refuses to accept the Premier's statement that universal service is impossible owing to the hardship it would inflict on employers of labor. Universal service, continues the Times, requires the full force of a strong public sentiment behind it, and such a sentiment would control the action of the most grasping employer. No decent person, it adds, now deals with a man who sweats labor, and no sane citizen would deal with a man who hindered others in the performance of a patriotic duty.

The London Standard thinks the costliness of salvage operations on the Gladiator compare very badly with the work carried out by the Japanese in the case of the sunken Russian cruiser Variag, sunk at Chemulpo in such a position that she was only visible for one hour every tide. It was nearly two years before the Japanese authorities were able to get to work on the ship. The Variag was lying right over on her beam, in much the same position as the Gladiator. A powerful suction dredger removed the mud from under the bottom of the ship, and on the second day the wrecked cruiser righted herself. She came up so suddenly, indeed, that the dredger was nearly capsized. On the third day the ship was raised, and on the fourth fires were lighted in two of her boilers, and although she had been under water close upon two years, she was able to steam to Japan under her own steam at ten knots. There she was refitted, and is known as the Soya.

The new battleships Satsuma and Aki, of the Japanese navy, will carry ten twelve-inch breech-loading guns of .50-caliber, twenty-four quick firers and probably ten six-inch and fourteen 4.7-inch guns. While the main armament is thus brought in line with that of the British Dreadnought, the secondary armament of the Japanese ships will be superior.

A young mechanic at Cherbourg has submitted to the French naval authorities an invention which he calls a "shell deviator," intended to protect batteries, forts, and naval advance works and ships from projectiles of every kind. The apparatus consists of a strong bomb-proof shield of steel oscillating round a horizontal shaft. Directly it is struck it recoils, or has a lateral movement according to the direction of the projectile. Where the deviated shell is expected to land is not stated.

It appears that the anti-military faddists are working just as industriously in Great Britain as in this country to create a distaste for the military life, and they are particularly active in striving to prevent military training in the public schools. On this subject a writer in the London Military Mail says: "Anti-military faddists prevent our boys at school from learning the rudiments of military duty, and thereby are unconsciously forging a weapon for their own defeat when the

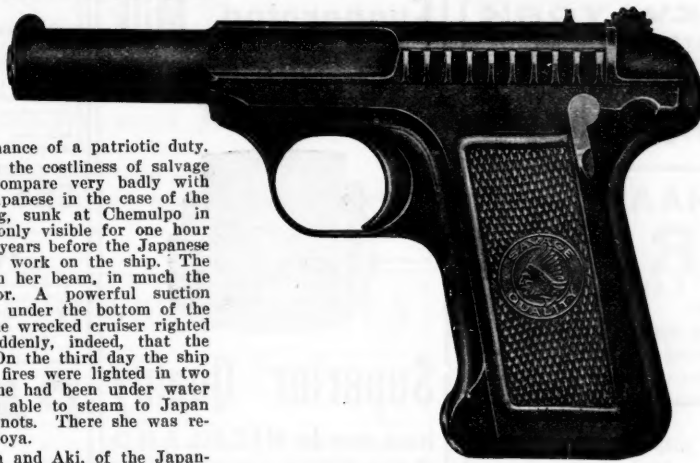
time of danger is at hand. These fanatics will clamor in vain for some one to defend their homes from the invader, and they will bitterly regret the effects of their pernicious opposition to the military training of our schoolboys."

At the annual reunion dinner of the survivors of the noted Charge of the Light Brigade, only fifteen veterans of the thirty-three still living were able to "report for duty." The youngest survivor, who was twenty-two years old at the time of the charge, is now on the threshold of three-score years and ten.

In the second year's issue of the British Navy League Annual, Gerald Fiennes states that if the British alliance with Japan, which expires in 1915, be renewed, "it will be in the teeth of Colonial opinion, and will involve a weakening of the Imperial bond. We cannot hold the command of the sea upon suzerainty. If the alliance with Japan be terminated, the only possible substitute is one with America, which will leave the maintenance of Anglo-Saxon supremacy in the Pacific in American hands."

SAVAGE AUTOMATIC PISTOL.

We are informed that during the current month the Savage Arms Company will deliver to the Ordnance Department two hundred automatic pistols, caliber .45. This pistol was favorably passed upon by the Board of Officers convened at the Springfield Armory last year, and the two hundred pistols mentioned above, having been made in accordance with the board's suggestion, are to be given a test in actual service. The .45 caliber model differs from the .32 caliber model, described below, in that it embodies certain requirements made by the Ordnance Department, the principal difference being in the matter of ejection. In the .45 caliber the empty shell is thrown in a vertical and forward direction. There has also been provided a chamber indicator, which shows by sight or touch whether the chamber be empty or contains a cartridge. The mechanism also contains a bolt stop, which, upon discharge of the last cartridge, locks the mechanism in its open position, thus indicating to the operator that the last shot has been fired, and rendering the continuation of action possible by inserting a filled magazine, and tripping the bolt lock, which re-



turns the bolt to its closed position, and leaves the firing mechanism in cocked position. In addition to the manually operated safety, an automatic grip safety has been provided, which controls the entire mechanism. The Savage Arms Company are not manufacturing .45 caliber pistols for the market. This arm, which weighs only nineteen ounces and measures six and one-half inches overall, fires ten shots as rapidly as a man can pull the trigger. Yet each bullet and its gases have the barrel to themselves. The full force of all the gases is thus secured during discharge for the bullet, which automatically locks the breech during discharge by taking the rifling, and leaves it again free when out of the barrel. The recoil of the gases remaining after the bullet leaves the barrel ejects the shell and brings the next cartridge into position to cock the hammer. A cartridge may be carried in the chamber ready for action either with the hammer down or at full cock, locked by the safety device. The hammer or cocking lever may be cocked at will, without operating any other part of the mechanism. It is impossible to discharge the pistol except by pulling the trigger. A blow on the exposed hammer or cocking lever will not discharge it. The safety device locks the entire mechanism if desired.

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For the convenience of Army and Navy officers who stay at the Hotel Wolcott, New York, a reference department has been added to the reading room so that information desired on matters official may be turned up in a moment. The official Army Register, and the Register of the United States Navy and Marine Corps, and the Congressional Record, as well as a Blue Book of Washington, are there. Beside that, general orders in both branches of the Service, as published in the daily papers, are kept on file. The arrangement was made because of the frequent requests for some trifling bit of information which could not be had without taking a good deal of time and trouble, and the management of the Wolcott have found the idea to be extremely practical.



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